BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 10.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1854.....NO. 46.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,		$ 50
Do. do.	2 insertions,		75
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Do. do.	12 do. do. do.		8 00
Do. do.	6 do. renewed weekly,		12 00
Do. do.	12 do. do. do.		20 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

M. B. SMITH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, WILMINGTON, N. C., Practices in the Counties of New Hanover, Sampson, Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus.
March 10th, 1854 27-1y

FORNEY GEORGE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, WHITEVILLE, N. C., Practices in the Counties of Columbus, New Hanover, Sampson, Bladen, Brunswick and Robeson.
March 10th, 1854 27-1y

GEO. W. ROSE,

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853. 38-tf
C. DUPRE. D. DUPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,

AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

D. C. FREEMAN. GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C., D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.
JAMES C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.

JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have removed their office to the second story of the building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Company, where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line.
All business entrusted to them will be punctually attended to. [Jan. 20, 1854.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

J. E. HALL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, Wilmington, N. C.
Office in rear of McMillan, Davis & Co.'s Store.
Every attention paid to the sale and purchase of produce, and liberal cash advances made on consignments.
REFERS TO:—Capt. Gilbert Potter, E. P. Hall, Pres't Branch B'k. State N. C.; O. G. Parsley, Pres't Commercial Bank; McMillan, Davis & Co.
Jan. 19th, 1854 20-1y

B. F. GRADY,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, and other produce.
☞ Office second door below Messrs. Grady & Monk's Store, North Water Street.
Nov. 1, 1853 50-3t—9-tf

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, whole sale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

GABRIEL HOLMES,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, WILMINGTON, N. C.
All business entrusted to him will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.
☞ Office at the Cape Fear Bar, North Water Street.
Nov. 25th, 1853 12-tf

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received the apointment of Inspector of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those having it in his line. JAMES E. BRYAN.
May 7, 1853 208-1w—37-tf

W. H. McKOY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.
Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 2d, '53. 9-tf

J. M. MONK,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Prompt and personal attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of country produce.
☞ I may be found at the store recently occupied by GRADY & MONK.
May 22d, 1854 220-1w—38-1y

T. SMITH & CO.,

DEALERS IN CORN, MEAL, HOMONY PEAS AND OATS, and Cow and Horse Feed,
[BEATTY'S WHARF, NORTH WATER STREET,]
WILMINGTON, N. C.

OUR Steam Grist Mill is now in successful operation. We will have it in our power to deliver the above articles at short notice. We have a 23 horse power engine and shall run two pair of four feet stones.
Orders can be addressed to C. DuPre & Co., or to the subscriber.
Corn Ground on Toll.
T. SMITH & CO.
April 18, 1854 33-1y—190-tf

J. M. ROBINSON.
Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.,

IS JUST receiving his fall supply of *warranted* Saws, Axes, Nails, Hollow-ware, Pocket, and Table, Cutlery, heavy plated Table Spoons and Forks, Fine Tea Trays and Waiters, Brass and Common Andirons, Shovels and Tongs; a FULL ASSORTMENT of the *best* of Builders' Hardware; Mechanic's Tools of every variety, and warranted of superior quality; Ploughs, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, &c. (Dec. 2, 1853. 13

TO TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.

THE undersigned has now completed arrangements, whereby he is enabled to convey PASSENGERS from MARLSVILLE DEPOT, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, to LONG CREEK, in New Hanover county. *Fare* $1, each way.
He is also prepared (with good Stables and an abundance of Provender,) to keep HORSES for any length of time.—*Price* 60 cents per day. Those who may leave Horses with him, may rest assured they will be well cared for.
In a short time, he hopes to offer some better ENTERTAINMENT for his friends and others, who may favor him with their custom, than he has heretofore given them.
A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited, as the greatest efforts will be used to give satisfaction.
A. D. BORDEAUX.
MARLSVILLE DEPOT, 12 *miles from Wilmington*, August 5, 1853. 48-tf

VAN RENSSELAER PEIRSON,
WITH
WILCOX, PERRY & EACKER:

WHOLESALE DEALERS in Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Tailors' Trimmings, No. 42 Dey street (Marble Front,) and 200 Fulton street, New York.
LESTER WILCOX, GEO. T. PERRY, JR, JOHN H. EACKER.

V. R. PEIRSON,
(LATE OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,)

WOULD most respectfully solicit a call from his North Carolina friends to the above firm, where one of the most complete stock of goods may be found. I am a practical Tailor, and from long experience, enables me to judge well the wants and qualities of goods suited to the best interest of the trade. I firmly pledge myself, to all reposing confidence in my judgment, to be fairly dealt with.
All orders addressed to me shall have immediate dispatch. I most cheerfully offer my services to any of my friends who favor me with custom, to attend to any little matter in the city, free of charge.
Jan. 30, 1854. 123-3t—22tf

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THE Subscriber is now manufacturing Portable and Stationary Steam ENGINES and SAW MILLS of any required power, of the best materials and workmanship, and warranted to equal, in performance, any manufactured in this country, and upon the most favorable terms. From those engaged in lumber getting, he would ask a call and examination of his Engines, assuring them they shall be fully equal to what is represented, and regard being had to material and workmanship, and plan of construction inferior to none.
He also continues to manufacture his improved Tobacco Flattening Presses, Mills, &c.
Mill Machinery and other Castings, furnished and fitted up in the best style.
Reference:—Mr. JOHN CLARK, Wilmington, at Messrs. P. K. Dickinson & Co.
Feb. 16, 1854—34-6m PHILIP RAHM, Proprietor.

JAMES DAWSON,
Next door to Polley & Hart,

RESPECTFULLY informs Ladies wishing to purchase DRESS GOODS or EMBROIDERIES, or DRY GOODS of any description, if they will favor him with a call he will show them as rich, fashionable and cheap an assortment as ever was exhibited in this place. He has but one price, and that is marked in plain figures on every article.
April 20th, 1854.

TALLOW WANTED.—The highest market prices will be paid for Tallow, by WESSEL & EILERS.
Sept. st, 853. 52-tf

General Notices.

BUILDING HARDWARE AND TOOL STORE EXCLUSIVELY.

The Largest Establishment of the kind in the U. S.

WM. M. M'CLURE & BRO., *No. 287 Market St., above 7th, Philadelphia.* Manufacturers' Depot for Locks of all kinds, Warranted quality; Pat. Silvered Glass Knobs, &c.; Premium Porcelain Knobs, over 100 Patterns; Silver Plated Hinges, &c., with the most complete assortment of all the modern patterns in this line. Builders and dealers are invited to call and examine our stock.
Illustrated Catalogues, sent by Mail if desired. Hot air Registers and Ventilators, at Factory prices.
Persons at a distance who wish to order Goods, and desire an estimate or particular description, can write to M'CLURE & BROTHER, and all information as to Goods and Prices will be given by return of mail.
All orders put up under the the immediate supervision of the firm. ☞ CALL AND SEE US.
March 3d, 1854 26-6m

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a TRACT OF LAND containing Two Thousand Acres, more or less, lying in New Hanover county, about ten miles from Wilmington, between the North-east and Cape Fear Rivers, and adjoining the lands of D. A. Moore and Thomas J. Sikes. Of the above, 75 acres are Rice land—ditched and cleared; there are on the lands 45,000 turpentine boxes, two years old, and a very large amount of valuable timber.—The improvements consist of two negro houses for hands.
Persons desirous of purchasing will learn further particulars by applying to the subscriber, six miles above Long Creek. E. D. WALKER, Jr.
November 4th, 1853 9-tf

$75 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 20th June, 1852, his negro woman, JENNY. JENNY is a very likely girl; rather light complected; about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; and when spoken to she rather smiles. It is probable that she may be lurking in Duplin, Sampson or Wayne counties, near the line of the three counties. She was raised on Saracta, and may be gone there.
I will give a reward of Seventy-Five Dollars for the return of Jenny, or for her confinement in any of the Jails of the above named counties.
All letters upon the subject to be addressed to
WM. P. HOBBS,
Feb 3, '54—[22-tf] Monk's P. O., Sampson co., N. C

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in August last, his negro man FLEMMING. Said negro is about 27 years old, is tall and likely; and is probably lurking somewhere between the Cove on the Cape Fear and Mr. H. Beatty's, on Black River, where he is well known. He formerly belonged to Mr. Augustus Miller, and afterwards to Dr. Buie, Bladen county, from whom the subscriber purchased him.
The above reward of fifty dollars will be paid for his delivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail in the State, so that I can get him again. JOSEPH GREEN.
Robeson's P. O., Brunswick co., Nov. 4th. 9-tf

$150 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, his Negro men, JOHN and TOBEY. JOHN is about 26 years old, 6 feet 1 inch high, weighs about 185 or 190 lbs. TOBEY aged about 22 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, stout, and weighs about 175 lbs. They were bought from Mr. James Surles, of Cumberland county, and will probably be lurking in that neighborhood. TOBEY has a wife at Mr. Richard Bird's, in Johnston county. Fifty Dollars for either, or One Hundred Dollars for both, will be paid for their apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, or for their confinement in any Jail in the State, so that he can get them. An additional sum of One Hundred Dollars will be paid for the conviction of any person of harboring the above Negroes.
JOHN COLEY.
Fair Bluff, Columbus county, N. C., Oct. 6. [28-1t—5-tf
☞ Fayetteville Carolinian copy tf.

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

THE above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery to the subscriber's or in any Jail in the State; *either* of the following named negro fellows, viz: ABRAM, STEPHEN, and ROBERT. The two first are owned by Mr. Fred'k Swann and formerly belonged to Dan'l Fleming, Esq.
Abram is rather small in statue, thin visage, and walks at times a little lame, is about 40 years old. Stephen is rather stout, has a great deal of hair about his face, is about 40 years old, and we are inclined to think will attempt to make his way to Chapel Hill, where he has a wife belonging to Mr. George Moore. Robert is a short, stout negro, has rather a down cast look, and is lame in his left leg, is about 50 years old; when last seen had on an old white hat (slightly brown from age,) he may be lurking about Mr. John Hall's plantation, Brunswick county, where he has a wife, he is owned by MRS Langdon. CUTLAR & PIERCE.
May 5, '54 42t—36-tf

NOTICE.—I offer for sale my House and Lot, situated in the town of Kenansville. The Lot contains about an acre and a half, with a comfortable dwelling house, and all necessary out buildings in good repair. Economy and convenience are both consulted in the arrangement of the Lot It is situated North of the Court House, about two hundred yards from said building, and has the advantage of being sufficiently private for a family residence. It is considered by persons who have visited it, to be decidedly the most desirable lot in the village. Persons desirous of educating their children have every facility, as there is at the present time a very fine School in operation. I am determined to dispose of my lot, and persons desiring a comfortable residence will do well to call and examine the premises.
A. HOLMES.
Kenansville, Duplin Co., March 3rd, 1854 26-wtf

FOR SALE,

A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, and also two vacant lots adjoining the same, on Harnett street, in the Northern portion of the town of Wilmington. The House is nearly new and in good order, having been recently painted. It is now occupied by a good tenant, at a rent of $200 per annum. There is an insurance of $1,000 on the dwelling house, in the N. C. Mutual Insurance Company.
For further particulars, enquire of
Feb. 17.—24-tf] WM. H. LASPEYRE.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his Lands in Duplin county for sale, six miles east of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, immediately on the road leading from Fayetteville to New-Berne, two miles from Kenansville, and within one mile of one of the best schools in the State.
The tract contains two hundred and sixty-five acres, about one fourth of which is cleared and under a high state of cultivation, with a good dwelling and necessary out-houses. It is a healthy situation.
Terms easy. For particulars, apply to J. B. Kelley, Esq., at Kenansville, or to the subscriber at Wilmington, N. C.
March 10—27-tf] DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY AT CLINTON N. C.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson and adjoining Counties, that they are permanently located in Clinton, and have recently fitted up their establishment for the purpose of making and repairing all kinds of Riding Vehicles. All work will be warranted for twelve months. Their charges will be found moderate. They solicit a share of the custom of the public, and hereby tender their acknowledgements for the liberal patronage heretofore received. M. FRAZIER,
V. RACKLEY,
May 18th, 1854 37-1y

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☞ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 12, 1854—36-tf.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
Mulberry Street, bween Front and, North Water Streets, Wilmington N. C.

THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of the latest styles of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale at reduced prices: among which may be found—Rockaways and Coachees, with and without patent couplings, Dunam's Buggies, Waggons, Sulkies, &c.; also, all kinds of Harness. Repairing done at short notice, and in the best manner.
Also, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Hames, Trunks, Vallices, Carpet Bags, &c.
Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Also, all kinds of Carriage Trimmings. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, Feb 3, 1854. 22tf

Fifteen Thousand Dollars worth of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at Wholesale.

HAVING purchased our entire stock just from the manufactories, we are prepared to offer inducements to COUNTRY MERCHANTS equal to any establishment South of Boston. JONES & GARDNER.
April 7, 1854. 181-tf

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ORDERED by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this road to-day:
Leave Raleigh at 8-A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., time for the Express train to Wilmington.
Leave Weldon at 1½ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6½ P. M.
Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co. } 2-tf
September 6th, 1853.

General Notices.

300 BBLS Mess Pork,
20 hhds Western Bacon—sides and shoulders,
50 bbls Sugar—various grades,
50 boxes Candy—assorted qualities; soap, Candles, &c. &c., just received from New York and Baltimore, and for sale low for cash, by B. F. GRADY,
July 7 44-tf North Water Street.

50 bbls Rectified Whiskey daily expected per schr. Lizzie Russel, from Baltimore, and for sale low for cash by B. F. GRADY,
July 7 44-tf North Water Street.

NOTICE.

CAME to my Stable, on Tuesday morning, 27th June last, a LIGHT BAY MARE, blind in the right eye. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.
NATHAN FAILS,
Toomer's Mill Creek, Masonboro' Sound.
July 7th, 1854 44-2t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at the June Term 1854, of the Court of Please and Quarter Sessions of the County of New Hanover, the undersigned duly qualified as executors of the last Will and Testament of the late William C. Henry. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said testator, William C. Henry, are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned or one of them, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery, and all persons endebted to the said testator are requested to make payment forthwith to one of the undersigned C. D. HENRY,
June 16th, 1854—41-6t] C. T. HENRY

State of North Carolina—New Hanover County.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—June Term, 1854.

Jacob Wessel, Adm'r of John H. Tiedeman, *vs.* the heirs at Law of John H. Tiedeman.

PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE TO PAY DEBTS

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the heirs at law of John H. Tiedeman are non-residents, and that the personal property belonging to said estate is not sufficient to satisfy the debts of said estate: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying the said heirs at law to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on the second Monday in September next, to plead, answer, or demur, or judgment final will be rendered, and the real estate be sold, as prayed for in the Petition.
Teste SAMUEL R. BUNTING, Clerk,
June 23 ($5) 42-6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1854.

Henry Rehage, vs. Charles H. Bohnstedt and Wife, Dianah. } Original attachment.

ON motion in open Court, it is ordered that a conditional Judgment be rendered in favor of the Plaintiff, for the sum of one hundred and seventy one 89-100 dollars, and that the land levied upon be condemned to satisfy Plaintiff's debt And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Charles H. Bohnstedt and his wife, Dianah, are non-residents of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on the second Monday in September next, to plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be rendered.
Teste: SAM'L. R. BUNTING, Clerk.
June 23d, 1854 ($5) 42-6t

State of North Carolina—New Hanover County.

Court of Please & Quarter Sessions—June term, 1854.

Abram Weill & Co., *vs.* Herman Rosinfelt.
Original Attachment.

ON Motion in open Court, it is ordered and decreed by the Court, that a conditional judgment be rendered in favour of the Plaintiff, and against the Defendant, for the sum of ninety dollars, —and that the property levid upon be condemned to satisfy Plaintiff's debt And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Herman Rosinfelt, is a nonresident, it is therefore ordered by Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to be and appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in the Town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in September next, to plead, answer, or demur, or judgemegt final, by default, will be taken against him, and the goods sold to satisfy Plaintiffs' debt.
Teste, SAM R. BUNTING, Clerk.
June 23, 1853 ($5) 42-6t

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS!

THE Subscriber having located himself at Black River, at the site known as Beatty's Bridge, is prepared to purchase Turpentine delivered at his landing, at Wilmington prices, less the difference of Freight.
JNO. S. JAMES.
May 6th, 1854 206-1t-36-tf

MARBLE, STONE AND SLATE YARD
IN WILMINGTON.

THE subscriber respectfully notifies the public that he has recently established in this town, a new MARBLE, STONE and SLATE YARD, and is now prepared to fill all orders for Monuments, Tombs, Furniture and Plumbing work.
Also, all kinds of Marble for building purposes.
Also, Flagging and Curb Stone.
Blue, Green and Variegated Slate for fire-proof roofing furnished at reasonable rates.
Orders attended to with dispatch, and on moderate terms.
Marble Yard on Water street, near the Railroad.
W. G. MILLIGAN.
May 1st, 1854 35-1y

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed, at March term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover county, an INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER, respectfully offers his services to those having business in his line, pledging himself to attend to such business promptly and with fidelity. WM. L. JACOBS.
Wilmington, April 21, 1854 33-6m

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having entered into a co-partnership for the execution of HOUSE, SHIP and SIGN PAINTING, solicit a share of public patronage, and will give prompt attention to any orders with which they may be favored.
☞ Shop over Mr. T. Lucas' Tin Shop, on Dock street.
L. F. BUNN,
JOHN I. BLANEY.
March 14th, 1854 28-6m—160-3t

TO MILL OWNERS.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public that he still continues in the Mill Wright business and all its branches, viz: foundering, framing, and erecting Water or Steam Mills upon various principles, either with simple or complicated machinery. He returns his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage he has received heretofore, and hopes by strict attention to business, and by giving general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He flatters himself that his work will compete with that of any other machinist for speed and durability. All persons who want work done in the above line would do well to give him a call, as he has several competent workmen in his employ, and is prepared to execute all jobs at the shortest notice and on very reasonable terms. Orders promptly attended to. For further information address the subscriber at Johnstown, Moore county, N. C.
D. B. JOHNSON.
Feb. 15 1854. 24-1y

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.

THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

SITUATION WANTED.—A Gentleman who can give the best references as to character and capability, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a Wholesale Grocery, or as Overseer on a plantation, or to superintend hands in any way. Apply to L. M. Williams; or at THIS OFFICE.
May 10, 1854—209-d1w wtf.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER forewarns all persons from hunting with gun or dogs, feeding or penning stock, making surveys, chopping or defacing of trees, or trespassing in any way whatever, upon any of his lands situated in the counties of New Hanover, Duplin, or Onslow. The Law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.
JOHN JAMES.
New Hanover county, N. C., May 26, 1853 6mw

BELLS, BELLS, BELLS.

THE Subscribers manufacture and keep on hand a large as sortment of Bells suitable for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamers, Plantationl, etc., mounted with their Improved Hangings, the most efficient in use. Their establishment has been in operation Thirty Years, having turned out nearly 10,000 Bells averaging 600 lbs. each; and its patterns and process of manufacture so perfected, together with recent improvements, that its Bells have an unequaled reputation for volume of sound and quality of tone. They have just received—Jan. 1854—the FIRST PREMIUM (A Silver Medal) of the WORLD'S FAIR in New York, over all Bells from this Country or Europe. Having a large assortment of Bells on hand, and being in immediate connection with routes in all directions, either Rail Road, Canal or River, and but 4 hours from New York, we can execute orders with dispatch. Address A. MENEELY'S SONS,
May 19, '54.—37-12m West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y.

4,000 BUSHELS of Corn in store, and for sale by T. SMITH & CO.
April 18th, 1854 39-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs. Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23] Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Snda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs. Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23] Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D. DUPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D. DUPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

$30 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the last of May, three negro men, named HENRY, ELLICK, and SQUIRE. It is not necessary for me to give a description of the said negroes, as I am satisfied they are lurking about the premises of Messrs. Frank. Floyd and John Hill, in the lower end of Robeson county, as they have wives on the plantations of these gentlemen. $10 a piece, or $30 for all of them, will be given for their delivery to me, or for their confinement in the Jail of Robeson or Columbus counties. JOHN FRINK.
Whiteville, Columbus co., June 20th, 1854 42-tf

State of North Carolina—New Hanover County.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—June Term, 1854.

Adam Empie, jr., assignee of S. Hoffman, *vs.* Herman Rosinfelt—Judgment $238.

ON motion in open Court, it is ordered and decreed by the Court, that a conditional Judgment be rendered in favor of the Plaintiff, and against the Defendant, for the sum of ninety dollars, and that the property levied upon be condemned to satisfy Plaintiff's debt. And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Herman Rosinfelt, is a non-resident, It is therefore ordered by Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to be and appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court House in the Town of Wilmington, on the second monday in September next, to plead, answer, or demer, or judgment final, by default, will be taken against him, and the goods sold to satisfy Plaintiff debt.
Teste: SAM'L. R. BUNTING, Clerk.
June 23d, 1854 [$5] 42-6t

BOYS' PATENT LEATHER BELTS.

A GOOD assortment Fancy and Plain Buckles, opened at the Hat and Cap Emporium. C. MYERS.

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, WARRANTED.—The Subscribers inform their friends and the public that they make to order FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, warranted to be of the best quality, being made from Burr Blocks of their own importation from the best quarries in France. They also keep for sale COLOGNE, ESOPUS and COCALICO MILLSTONES, BOLTING CLOTH and CALCINED PLASTER. From the Senior Partner's long experience in the late firm of Egenton, Morriss & Co., of which he was a member, and their determination to give satisfaction, they assure customers their orders shall be faithfully and promptly executed.
WILLIAM HOGG & SON.
S. E. Corner of North and Centre Sts. opposite the Baltimore & Susquehanna R. R. Depot, Baltimore.
June 30, 1854 43-12m*

SUGAR, COFFEE & SOAP.

Per Schr. L. P. Smith, from New York.

25 BBLS. of R. L. & A. Stewart's C. Yellow Sugars;
25 bags best Green, Laguira Coffee;
20 boxes Wm. Colgate's and A No. 1 Soap;
10 half boxes do. do. do. do.;
10 do do. pale do.;
Low for cash, at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

NOTICE.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale by the subscribers,
5 qr. casks extra French Brandy,
3 " " Port Wine,
3 " " Malaga Wine,
1 pipe Holland Gin,
20 bbls. Corn Whisky,
3 " Monongahela Whiskey,
15 bags Rio Coffee,
10 " Laguyra,
5 " Java,
5 hhds. P. R. Sugar,
10 bbl. Refined "
10 " Mess Pork,
45 hhds. Western Bacon,
4000 lbs. N. C, Bacon, 4 bbls. Lard, 10 boxes Tobacco, 10 boxes Adamantine Candles, 15 boxes Colgate Soap, Crackers, Butter, Teas, Indigo, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Dry Goods, Hardware, Hollow ware, Wood ware, Willow ware, Cutlery, Farming utensils, Brooms, Buckets, Crockery, Powder and Shot, with various other articles too tedious to enumerate.
We pledge ourselves to sell as low as any other house in the place for cash, and earnestly solicit a share of the public patronage. UTLEY & ALDERMAN.

WHITESULPHUR AND CHALYBEATE SPRINGS,
WARREN COUNTY N. C.

W. D JONES.....PROPRIETOR.

SEASON opens July 1st. Ample preparations have been made for the accommodation of Guests.

RATES OF BOARD.

Families per month	$20 00
Single persons per month	25 00
Per day	1 25
Horse per month	12 50
Per day,	75

Children and servants half price
Hacks always at the Warrenton D. pot to take passengers to the Springs.
June 17, 1854 243-6t—42-taug

NOTICE.

LOST or mislaid between Leesburg and Sills Creek, a small leather POCKET BOOK, containing about six dollars in money, and a receipt from Geo. DAvis for a note of hand made by Stephen Costin for the sum of $120, dated about the 10th of June 1853, given 12 months after date. I hereby forewarn any person from trading for said receipt, and the maker from paying it to any other person except myself. I will pay a liberal reward for the said Pocket Book and contents.
ENOCH JOHNSON.
July 14th, 1854 45-3t

CHILDREN'S SHOES.

A LARGE and handsome assortment, received this morning, and for sale by JONES & GARDNER.
May 24th, 1854.

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.

PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for
10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*, 2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve, $3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00
Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remodeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church.
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

TOBACCO, SEGARS & SNUFF
At Wholesale and Retail,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET, (*South Side,*) where you can find a large and complete assortment of the above, at prices to suit buyers. Among which are La Norma, La India Cuba, Yara, Rio Hondo, Havana, Sagua, Principies, Esculapios, Pantillos, and various other Brands of Superior Cigars.
Also, Lowery's Extra, Stag, Mayo Cabell, Cousin Sally, Billy Bowlegs, Southern Belle, Constellation, Excelsior Gold Leaf, Yellow Bank, Lorillard's, and other Brands and manufacturers of extra Chewing Tobacco.
Roome's Honey Dew, Garrett's, Lorillard's, Maccaboy, Scotch and Rappee Snuffs.
Cigar Cases, Segar Tubes, Pipes, Virginia, Maryland and New York Smoking Tobacco, &c., &c
Proprietors of Hotels, Groceries, and all others who love a "Good article of the Weed" are invited to call and examine, prices and qualities. J. VAN SICKLE.
Wilmington

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR,
THOMAS BRAGG
Of Northampton.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY NOMINATIONS.
FOR THE SENATE,
OWEN FENNELL
FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.
SAMUEL J. PERSON.
THOMAS H. WILLIAMS.

Thursday, August 3d, 1854.

We beg our readers, Democrats and Whigs, to remember that the above is the day on which they will be called upon to cast their votes for a Governor and members of the Legislature of North Carolina, as well as for Sheriffs of the different Counties.—There are important issues depending upon the result of this election, and it is a duty which all owe to themselves and to the community in which they reside, as well as to their country, to go to the polls and exercise their rights under the Constitution.

To the Democrats we would especially say—beware of apathy or indifference, or over-confidence. Every possible effort is being made by the Whig party to recover their lost ascendency—every possible effort is made to bring out the full strength of the Whig party, and although many members, and those among the most intelligent of the party, neither like nor respect General Dockery, still we believe that the full strength of that party *will* be brought out; and, to render certain the success of our candidate for Governor, and to secure our ascendency in the Legislature, it will be absolutely necessary that the full strength of the Democratic party should also be brought out.

A small or a large vote in the strong Democratic Counties on the Cape Fear, the Neuse and Tar rivers will tell strongly, perhaps decisively on the contest. New Hanover county, for instance, gave Mr. Reid 1,013 majority two years ago, and, if her full vote is brought out, can and will give Mr. Bragg even a larger majority; but, if a full vote is *not* brought out, the loss will fall chiefly on the Democratic party, for, out of every four that do not vote, three are certain to be Democrats—the proportion of Whigs to Democrats in the County being little over one to four—so that where the Whigs would lose one by apathy in this County, or any other similarly situated, the Democrats would lose three or four.

The present election is not an unimportant one in any sense, but the very reverse. It is deeply and highly important. In its National aspect, it will tend to show whether North Carolina will go with the abolitionists in Connecticut and Massachusetts, and throughout New England generally, in denouncing and repudiating President Pierce and the Democratic party for standing up for the South—whether North Carolina will elevate a party to power which still claims affinity and communion with the Whig party of the North, *not one member* of which party, *in either House*, voted for the Nebraska bill. In its domestic aspect, it places before the people of the East—yea, of the State at large—the question of an open Convention, to overhaul the whole fabric of the Constitution—to place its compromises in jeopardy—to renew sectional agitation and animosity—and, it may be, to sweep away the whole basis of representation in both branches of the Legislature, seriously diminishing the just influence of many Counties who contribute most largely to the revenues of the State.

Forty thousand of the free white citizens of North Carolina are, in truth, only half free—they can only vote for one half of their law-makers—they have only half a voice in making the laws they are called upon to obey. To abolish the landed qualification, requiring every man, before he can vote for Senator, to have fifty acres of land, is what is proposed by the Democratic party, under the name of Free Suffrage; that measure proposes to emancipate the forty thousand landless citizens, and give them equal rights with their neighbors. This, the Democrats propose to do as a separate measure, by Legislative enactment and the subsequent ratification of the people, quietly and without excitement. This is the only way in which it can be done. The Whig method of calling a Convention is not practicable, and would be unsafe if it were.

Two United States Senators are also to be elected. It may be said that this is not important, in view of the already great Democratic preponderance in the Senate. This seems plausible, but it has no force; for never were real State Rights, strict construction men more needed in our national councils than in these latitudinarian, loose construction times. Such men will certainly be sent to the Senate by the Democratic party of this State, if it obtains the majority in the next Legislature.

As for the distribution of the Public Lands, everybody that is not egregiously fooled, knows that that issue has no sort of practical value or meaning in connection with the present canvass in North Carolina. General Dockery knows as well as anybody, that it could not pass Congress, nor receive the sanction of the President. General Dockery knew the truth about this matter in Congress, and he knows it now. While in Congress—the body that has jurisdiction of such matters—he let them alone; but when he starts for Governor, he makes out of them a hobby to get votes. What are we to think of his sincerity?

We call upon our friends to be wide awake between now and the day of election—an election which is one of the most important in the which political history of the State.

Baylis M. Edney & Co.

The illustrious individual whose name heads this article—the redoubted and redoubtable General Baylis Miraculous Edney, [we don't know what else the "M." stands for,] the quondam pet of the Whig delegation from North Carolina, through whose influence he got the appointment of Consul to Pernambuco, which he declined with the pertinent interrogatory—"Where the h—ll *is* Pernambuco?"—and then went out Consul to Palermo, in Sicily, whence he returned with a freight of jackasses—native citizens of Malta or some other place—this eminent Whig appointee was again an applicant for some other appointment, in 1852 and the same Whig delegation, appreciating the greatness of this great member and ornament of their party, actually got from Mr. Fillmore his appointment as *Charge* to Guatamela.

From these facts will be seen the high standing of the aforesaid B. M. Edney with the Whig members from North Carolina. They show, also, that the man is theirs, and his prominence, such as it is, the growth of their efforts and endorsement. Their last endorsement was pending the election in 1852, which resulted in the defeat of Mr. Kerr as candidate for Governor of North Carolina; and, subsequently, of General Scott and Mr. Graham as candidates for President and Vice President.

In the meantime, however, things did not go exactly right, and the delegation and Edney got out—*They* certainly wanted him to go home and electioneer for Kerr, and *he* as certainly did not go home for any such purpose. *He* says they offered him various sums of money to go home, and *they*, or some of them, say they did not. One thing appears certain, that the delegation, or a portion of it, consisting of Messrs. Stanly, Dockery, and Morehead, really *did* ask him to go home and canvass in the mountains, and it appears equally certain that there was a fund ready to pay his expenses, *and for all other purposes;* but that it, or any of it, was to come out of the gentlemen's pocket, is another thing—we don't think any of it was to come out of Gen. Dockery's pockets.—He's not one of the giving kind. However, Edney did *not* go home, as required to do, even with expenses paid, *etc.*, and, moreover, he *did* choose to be on friendly terms with Mr. Clingman, the favorite aversion of the other members of the North Carolina Whig delegation; the result was, that they opposed him in every way, and brought forward things against him that would never have been thought of if he had only worked in the traces and obeyed orders, with expenses, *etc.*, paid; and, finally B. M. was recalled, and he let the cat out of the bag by publishing a letter, bearing date "Washington, Feb. 13th, 1853," and addressed to "His Excellency Millard Fillmore, President of the United States." In this letter Gen. Edney states that in the summer of 1852, after the Whig Baltimore Convention, his name was presented to the President for the appointment of *Charge;* that Hons. Edward Stanly, Alfred Dockery, and Jas. T. Morehead urged him to go home and enter the canvass for Mr. Kerr in Clingman's district, in the contest then pending between him and Governor Reid, adding that he could accomplish more than any man in the whole State; that, subsequently Mr. Morehead wrote and signed, as did also Gen. Dockery, a highly complimentary letter to the President, recommending him for any office to which he might apply; that one night Mr. Stanly stopped him on the avenue, and said if he [Edney] would go home, electioneer, and canvass the district thoroughly for Mr. Kerr, the committee would raise three or four hundred dollars for him to electioneer on. A day or two after Gen. Dockery made the same proposition. This was in Gen. Dockery's room; Mr. Stanly being present, urged it, saying that he desired him particularly to aid in that district in defeating the Clingman candidates for the Legislature. An evening or two after Gen. Dockery told him, at Brown's hotel, that Mr. Warren was looking for him, and anxious to see him. The next evening, Mr. Warren told him that he had handed Mr. Stanly a sealed letter for Edney, with a check for four hundred dollars, and that Mr. Stanly desired to see him at his room. He called at Mr. Stanly's room—Mr. Stanly said that it only wanted fifteen days of the election—that he ought to be off to North Carolina electioneering—that he would see the committee and get them to furnish $150, which would be $10 a day. Some two weeks afterwards Mr. Stanly complained of his not having gone home, and spoke of Warren's having given him a check for four hundred dollars, which he [Edney] might have had if he had gone home.

Messrs. Stanly, Dockery and Morehead were greatly provoked with Edney, because he did not go home before the North Carolina election was over—that he had bamboozled and deceived them—that they would not have aided him if they had not supposed he was going home to electioneer, etc. For this reason, and because he wrote a letter to Col. Fagg, [another whig luminary, somewhat notorious in connection with the N. C. Regiment,] praising Mr. Clingman, they turned against him, and finally had his appointment withdrawn.

Since the appearance of the letter of Edney's the whig papers have been publishing a card of his which appeared in the Raleigh Register in 1852 denying that *one thousand* dollars had been offered him if he would go home and electioneer in Clingman's district. Of this he gives the following explanation:

"It is proper that I should say that prior to or about the time of our State election, Mr. Stanly spoke to me in the House, showed me a statement in one of the North Carolina papers to the effect (if my memory serves me right, as I have not since seen it) that a Clerk in the Navy Department and certain members of Congress had offered me one thousand dollars to go home and enter the canvass for the Whig ticket. Mr. Stanly said I ought to contradict it immediately. I told him I was willing to do so as far as the facts would warrant, but I could not make a general denial of the matter. He thereupon wrote a contradiction, applying specifically to the charge published, which I was able to sign, and which he said he would send off that evening for publication in the Raleigh Register."

Now, this squabble of which we have given the points is simply a family quarrel. All the parties are whigs. Edney has never been any favourite of ours, but he has been of the whig leaders—*they* have endorsed him—*they* have got him offices—*they*, General Dockery included were anxious that he should go home and electioneer. Subsequently, this quarrel with him because he does not obey orders;—in the quarrel the whole thing comes out, including the money to be furnished by the Whig Central Committee at Washington, of which General Dockery and *Truman Smith*, as well as other Free Soilers, were members. It is a pretty revelation as it stands. Of course, no efforts are left untried to prove Edney a reprobate. Well, we don't know that he is not, but that's not our business—it is their's. He is their man—General Dockery's man—the man who was to turn the mountains upside down for them—to aid in defeating Gov. Reid and to get a chargeship and four hundred dollars. Let them settle the matter as they can. It is a hard affair as it stands. We wouldn't touch it with a forty-foot-pole. Let the Generals, Dockery and Edney fight it out. It is small difference which whips. *Arcades ambo.* Hard cases, both of them.

Wilmington and Beaufort.

Among the things which experience has shown to be next to impossible, is the erection of towns built upon paper into formidable commercial rivals of those built upon *terra firma*, with good bricks and mortar, as well as certain portions of wood, iron, &c., and sustained by a trade won by energy and hard work, especially if the energy which has given the impetus still remains to carry it on.

A glance at the map of the country will show that a mere chance to swim on deep water is not the only condition of trade, but that prosperity is dependent upon the union and concentration of elements apparently beyond the appreciation of those deep-sea philosophers who are so eager to prophecy the growth of Beaufort upon the ruins of Wilmington.

Let us look at the thing for a moment: Newport, Rhode Island, has double the depth of water that New York has—Norfolk harbor is far superior to Baltimore—Darien, or Brunswick, Ga., are, beyond comparison, superior in depth of water to Savannah—Beaufort, S. C., is far ahead of Charleston. Need we do more than call the attention of the intelligent reader to these facts, to prove our assertion that something besides water is necessary to change trade from its old accustomed seats to new, paper, or speculative foundations.

We make these remarks, not from any feeling of jealousy towards Beaufort. We wish her all the success in the world; all the success that she has a right to expect, namely—that which may be *earned* for her. Her position is not success, but simply affords an opportunity of *striving* for success—and that is not the growth of a day, and cannot be the result of merely outside, speculative influences. There is good water in the harbor of Beaufort, but to render it practically available will require immense and expensive works to get out to it. The time may, and we think will come, when these will be made; but that time will not be to day nor to-morrow, nor will the genuine, *bona fide* work be done by Wall street speculators, with whom everything is a fancy and built upon paper. So entirely is the new city still in imagination, that even the site has not yet been agreed upon, and "Carolina City" *to be* built at Shepard's Point or elsewhere *non est inventus*.

Wilmington has really little or no cause for apprehension. Her harbor, in a few years, will, it is confidently expected, be deepened to eighteen or twenty feet; she has a noble river, which connects her with a rich and enterprising country; she has two roads of her own, as it were; she has a chance on all the State works; she *will* have some *direct* connection with the West. In point of population, capital and business energy, she has a long start.

If, then, people want to carry roads to Beaufort, so far as Wilmington is concerned, we would say, let them be carried, so we have a fair showing. Wilmington does not wish to act any dog-in-the-manger part, even if it were in her power. She has really nothing to fear while she remains true to herself. It will be found that in nearly every seaboard State certain circumstances combine to build up a commercial city and to give it a leading position as such, and experience has shown how difficult it is to alter the location of such city, when once fixed. Wilmington is on the fair road to the attainment of such a position in this State, and, we think, will have fully attained it before any serious competition could be thought of.

N. C. Railroad.—Directors elected on the part of the Stockholders at the general meeting in Hillsboro', on the 13th:—Francis Fries, of Salem; Caleb Phifer, of Concord; R. M. Saunders, of Raleigh; John M. Morehead, of Greensboro'.

The Directors elected John M. Morehead as President of the Road, an election which we do not understand and cannot like.

The Herald of Tuesday talks about the following hand-bill having been circulated in Brunswick county:

$140,000 FOR THE CAPE FEAR BAR!!

On the 10th inst., a Joint Resolution from the Senate, appropriating $140,000 for the Improvement of the Cape Fear Bar, after having been ably advocated in the House of Representatives, by Hon. WM. S. ASHE, was

PASSED BY A VOTE OF 110 TO 28!!

This result, while cheering to the friends of the State, and of the Cape Fear Section in particular, will show what truth there is in the charges of inefficiency so industriously circulated against Democratic Representatives, by Gen. Dockery and his party friends."

The Herald seems anxious to know why it was stricken off, and intimates that it was for the purpose of injuring General Dockery's election.

As we have before said, and as every one who heard General Dockery's speeches here and at Smithville, knows, party capital was first sought to be made out of the matter of this appropriation, by presuming its failure, and laying the blame of such failure upon Mr. Ashe's party principles, which rendered him an inefficient Representative, and, in General Dockery's view, unable to act for the good of his constituents. It is right and proper that the truth and the fact should be known—that the people may know the total groundlessness of General Dockery's statements and appeals. If this truth hurts his election, he has only himself to blame. He first made the issue. Happily for the people of Wilmington, and the Cape Fear country generally, that issue has gone against him. Farther than to repel his charges and attacks in regard to this matter, neither we nor any other Democrats care to go. We ride no hobbies.

But the Herald somewhat strangely adds:

"The next time that pronunciamentos of the character of this hand bill are stricken off, we hope that our neighbors will publish them likewise in the *Journal*, so that our people may know all about it. We want to know everything, if possible, that is going on; and not be forced to send to Smithville or other parts, hunting up the news."

The Herald seems to have forgot that we have a Job Office, and do printing of almost every kind to order, which we feel no sort of obligation to publish in the Journal, as, for instance, Bills of Lading, Cards, Circulars, etc. Does the editor of the Herald put all the jobs printed at that office, into his columns?

The Herald cannot be ignorant that the Whig candidate for the Legislature, from Brunswick county, Daniel Russel, Esq., at meetings between himself and the Democratic candidate, Col. Gaston Meares, has brought this matter forward, in his addresses to the people, in order to make capital against the Democratic party; nor that it has been used by his party friends for the same purpose, and hence it was right and proper that the fact should be spread fully before the people, that justice should be done alike to Mr. Ashe, and the truth of history.

We take pleasure in giving the handbill the benefit of our circulation, although we have before dwelt upon the fact more fully and emphatically, as our columns will show. The handbill was simply printed to order of the Democrats of Brunswick county—there not being a printing press in the county, it could not well be printed any nearer home could it? Has the Herald any more mares' nests?

The Cape Fear Appropriation.

We have, at length, the pleasing assurance that the Bill making the appropriation for our Bar will receive the sanction of the President, if, indeed, it has not already received it. This removes the last doubt upon the subject. Our Harbor is now in the way of being made among the best, if not the very best, on the Southern coast. The General Government has done, and, we feel assured, will continue to do, its part in the matter;—it now remains for our citizens to do theirs. To place themselves, by the Road to Charlotte, or some other direct communication with the West, in a position to render Wilmington what she ought to be, and what she is destined to be—the shipping port for all Western Carolina.—The members of our delegation from the West, who exerted themselves warmly and manfully for the success of our Bill, we feel assured, looked to this—looked to Wilmington—as a port for North Carolina products and North Carolina business, and they must not and will not be disappointed.

We feel that we are violating no private confidence—that we are only doing what Mr. Ashe would cheerfully do himself, when we add, that while that gentleman cannot but regard the vote upon the Bill as peculiarly flattering to his own feelings, he yet acknowledges, with equal pride and pleasure, the obligations which he owes to his colleagues of both parties, to whose active and zealous co-operation he attributes much, if not most of the result. This co-operation was given nobly and freely and earnestly, and without thought of party distinction, but in the genuine spirit of North Carolinians anxious for the honor and welfare of the Old North State.

Congress.—Both Houses are working along, and will, perhaps, be ready to adjourn at the time fixed upon at the beginning of next month. The House, by a majority of 15, we think, has passed the River and Harbor Bill, pretty nearly as it came from the Committee on Commerce. Also, the Bill amending some details of the Postage Law. [We published the substance of the amendments some time since, the chief of which is making *all* postage payable in advance, except in case of letters coming from other countries.]

The Senate continues engrossed with the Homestead Bill, which will probably pass that body, with some slight changes from the form in which it came from the House. Spite of the confident assertions of certain Washington letter waiters, we still stick to our belief that the Bill will be returned to the House in which it originirted, with the objections of the President.

It would seem that some of the sly ones like Mr. Clayton of Delaware, and Mr. Seward of New York, begin to "smell a mice," and have given the "Know Nothings" the cold shoulder. These old heads have no confidence in the wind and bottom of the new organization. It won't do for a long race. It is only good for a single dash of a quarter, so they seem to think.

Perhaps they are right. The excitement started too soon. It won't hold out for the great race in 1856. A miscalculation has been made. Better luck next time.

The free boy, noticed some days ago as having been stabbed while asleep on board the Schr. Augustus Moore, died yesterday afternoon from the effects of the wound. Coroner J. C. Wood held an inquest over the body this morning, when the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

Received.—From the publisher, Godey's Lady's Book for August. It looks like a number that would please the ladies, and what higher ambition need Godey or anybody else cherish? Godey hasn't got any patterns of those little arrangements that always make us blush. To his fashion plates be glory and renown,—and also happiness and plenty of thistles to the long-eared gentleman portrayed on page 125! To him that hath no female drapery to pay for, these little peeps at the fashions, for the pretty things wherein the lovely creatures array themselves, are quite refreshing. How it would do if it brought with it a sense of responsibility and appeals to the pocket-nerve, the deponent pretendeth not to say. It will be very warm to-day!

☞ We have received a note from the Post Master at Richlands, Onslow county, N. C., complaining that our package of "Journal" newspapers did not reach his office last Saturday. We assure our subscribers that the package was placed in the Post Office here, and should have reached its destination at the proper time.

The Boston Atlas on the Southern Whigs.

The Boston Atlas, a leading Northern Whig Journal, perhaps *the* leading journal of the ultra anti-Nebraska and anti-Southern wing of the party in New England, proclaims, openly and boldly, sentence of excommunication against those Southern Whig presses and politicians who gave any aid or comfort to the "Nebraska perfidy," as it calls it, and singles out prominent Southern papers as specimens of a class against which its vengeance is directed, such as the Richmond *Whig*, St. Louis *Republican* and Baltimore *Potriot*, but makes special exceptions in favor of the Whig journals in Kentucky, Alabama, Louisiana, Tennessee, Arkansas, *North Carolina* and Missouri, who took the Northern side of the dispute.—We rather think that the compliment is not a very desirable one, nor the source exactly such as will give its praises weight with the people of this State; yet still, such as it is, our friends of the Whig press are entitled to it, and we therefore lay it before our readers. The Atlas says:

"Whatever doubts may exist in the minds of northern whigs as to the course which their duty and the soundest policy may demand of them, in regard to retaining their old party name and party organization, there is at least one point, in regard to which the entire whig party of the free States are united, and in respect to which doubt or hesitation is impossible.—This is in regard to further co-operation and joint political action with the southern whig members of Congress, and those Southern presses, who, by their advocacy of the Nebraska wrong, have united to betray their party, have proved false to the promptings of honor and to good faith, and who have proved that party ties and personal honor are alike powerless before the demands of sectional agitation and a selfish policy. They have, by the course they have voluntarily chosen to pursue, made further political co-operation with them an impossibility. They have done this deliberately, with the amplest warnings of the inevitable consequences. They have, therefore, now no right to complain of Northern Whigs, for a position into which we have been forced by their treachery and punic faith. The whole of the responsibility for the consequences of this great and crying outrage, this inevitable separation, rests upon them. They were warned the first moment the Nebraska perfidy was suggested, that so intolerable and dishonorable a scheme could not, and would not be suffered. It was a clear and demonstrable violation of the platform which southern whigs had themselves dictated to the party at Baltimore, and to which many northern whigs had most reluctantly yielded.—It was in palpable violation of national honor and good faith. It was a breach of a most solemn covenant. It was the creation of a wide and impassable gulf, that of slavery propagandism, between the North and the South. Of all this they were warned earnestly, entreatingly even. Our warnings were unheeded; our entreaties were disregarded, and even insulted, until we are left in a position where manhood, duty and conscience alike compel us to treat those who have been our friends, henceforth as our unscrupulous political opponents.

"Of course no portion of these remarks apply to such noble and whole souled Southern whigs as Hunt and Cullom and Taylor and Bell, and they who with them resisted, with a manly independence, ever to be held in the highest honor, this great and crying wrong; nor yet to the whig journals in Kentucky, Alabama, Louisiana, Tennessee, Arkansas, North Carolina and Missouri, whose columns joined in this upright and honorable resistance to the perpetration of wrong. Towards them we cherish only the warmest and kindliest feelings of gratitude, admiration and confidence; and we earnestly hope that nothing need ever occur to sever the ties which their heroic fidelity, under the most trying circumstances has drawn more closely than ever. But with the entire whig delegation from Kentucky and Missouri, and with every Southern Senator, with but a single exception, Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee, and with such journals as the Richmond whig, St. Louis Republican, and Baltimore Patriot, and those who with them have, in full view of the inevitable consequences, arrayed themselves with our enemies, further co-operation has been made impossible, certainly until the great outrage upon the free North, which they have contributed to perpetrate, has been recalled, and until rights solemnly guarantied to the North by the compromise of 1820 have been vindicated by the restoration of that violated compact. Until that is done, this question, which treacherous friends and perfidious foes have united to force upon us, must be the one great, paramount, absorbing question, and all union or political fellowship with those who array themselves against us, upon this issue, is simply impossible."

The Collectorship.

It will be seen that Col. James T. Miller has been appointed Collector of the port of Wilmington, in place of Wm. C. Bettencourt, Esq., resigned.

By the resignation of Mr. Bettencourt, the Department is deprived of the services of an officer whose efficiency, punctuality and correctness in the discharge of his official duties could not be over-estimated, and who has always been distinguished by his courtesy and spirit of accommodation towards all who were called upon to transact any business with him. This praise will be fully and freely conceded to the retiring officer by the business community of Wilmington. A more acceptable or popular appointment than that of Col. Miller could not, we think, have been made, nor any one placed in the office who would attend more faithfully to its duties. Col. Miller is too well known and appreciated as a high-minded gentleman, and a clever, obliging man, to require any commendation at our hands. The appointment will give general satisfaction.

Two "Self-made Men."

One of the grand electioneering hobbies of the supporters of General Dockery's election, appears to be his lack of education. This lack, where it has arisen from the want of means or opportunities of improvement, is simply a misfortune, and not a fault. Hundreds of industrious and worthy citizens labor under the same misfortune, without a shadow of reproach or the slightest detraction from the respect to which their real merits entitle them; but certainly it is a new thing to hear a deficient education urged as a *reason* why a man should be chosen to fill the highest office in the State—an office calling for the exercise of natural abilities and acquired knowledge of the highest order.

But although no reproach whatever can apply to those who, from circumstances beyond their control, have been unable to obtain as many educational advantages as others more favorably situated, no such allowance can be made for General Dockery, whose wealth has been vaunted by his faithful organs in Fayetteville and elsewhere. *He* has long been a wealthy man. *His* father was just as well off as Mr. Bragg's: he himself is now much the wealthier man of the two. Both are "self-made men," but in different ways. Mr. Dockery has made himself—*rich*. He has sought and obtained the position of a man of wealth, but neglected that education for which his position and advantages afforded him every facility; he has preferred the accumulation of dollars to that of knowledge; he has cultivated his estate as more valuable than his intellect—and now, when verging to old age, he comes before the people of the State as a candidate for the highest office in their gift, and actually electioneers upon his want of "edication," as he calls it! Is not this want General Dockery's own fault? Has he not had the opportunities?—has he not been in public life long enough to have his attention called to this matter?—for, be it known that General Dockery is no farmer fresh from the people, but an old hand—an old electioneer—an old politician—an old office-holder.

With Mr. Bragg, the case is different. He, too, has made *himself*—not a *fortune*. Starting as poor as Gen. Dockery, he has secured all that "edication," which Gen. Dockery has neglected. He has fitted himself for any station to which he may be called.—He has chosen knowledge rather than dollars. He is not a rich man, but he is an able and intelligent one. He comes not before the people to ask for their favor, and electioneer upon his want of "edication!"—He has appreciated its value and secured it. The people can appreciate the value of the demagogueical appeals made on this score in behalf of Gen. Dockery. They can decide between the man who has made *himself* and the man who has made his dollars.

To Correspondents.

We have lately received several unpaid letters, through the Post-office, taxing us with 5 cents postage each, when, if the writers had paid their postage in advance, it would have cost them but three cents each. The most of these letters, too, contained nothing more than the announcement of a marriage or an obituary on some deceased person. Many of them had not even attached the writer's name, and, of course, *they* were not noticed. We would merely state that every notice of a death or obituary costs us for its publication from 10 to 50 cents for setting up the types, and we really think that the writers should at least have generosity enough to pay the postage, especially when we charge nothing for the publication.

From this day forward we shall take no unpaid letters from the Post-office. Persons remitting us money, would do well to bear this in mind. We are determined not to be imposed upon in this way any longer.

Obituaries, to insure their publication, should be written as short as possible. Hereafter none will be published if they exceed ten lines, unless the money be remitted to pay the expense of publication. The enormously increased expenses attending every department of our business, require the adoption of some rules to save ourselves from actual loss.

Departure of the Gladiator.—The C. Vanderbilt.

The Steamer Gladiator, so familiar to our readers on the line between Wilmington and Charleston, left her wharf here on Saturday morning last, and arrived at Norfolk in 32 hours, having been purchased by the Baltimore and York River Steamboat Company. The Gladiator and C. Vanderbilt, the latter of which is still here, were justly looked upon as the fastest of the four boats formerly owned by the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad Company. We hope that the Vanderbilt may also soon find a purchaser on the same river, where she will, no doubt, maintain her high character.

The fact of the boats having run so long and so successfully on the Wilmington and Charleston line, shows fully their capacity. The Vanderbilt was very recently *rebuilt* by the Company, under the direction of Captain Lawton, who says that her hull is sound, staunch and strong, and that he believes her to be as good a boat as can be procured, of her size.

The C. Vanderbilt belongs to our townsman, P. K. Dickinson, Esq., by whom she was purchased from the Railroad Company, at whose wharf she now lies.

Congress.

The Homestead Bill "drags its slow length along" through the Senate. It will hardly pass that body, or if it should happen to get through, it will be in such a mutilated condition that its best friends would not know it, and its warmest supporters would rather have it vetoed than not. At any rate, *it will not become a law.* This seems to be conceded. Those who have been electioneering on this hobby, against the Democratic party here, may as well "hang up the shovel and the hoe." It won't do. It also seems to be understood that the River and Harbor Bill is destined to meet a decided veto. The log-rolling implied in the combination of all sorts of things in one bill will receive little countenance from the strict Democracy of the President. Each work must stand or fall on its own merits. Omnibus bills are at a discount for the present.

The House has been discussing the Army Appropriation Bill.

For the Journal.

No. 2.
Richlands, Onslow County, Thursday, June 29th, '54.

Messrs. Fulton & Price:—

Gentlemen:—Will it be considered that I am laboring to make myself conspicuous in writing a second time on the subject of the proposed Railroad from Fayetteville to Beaufort? or must I, on account of owning but a small estate, seal my lips and drop my pen? Honest nature answers no! Let no man sit down and mope over his misfortunes—but rise, with giant power, and draw his sword and proclaim death to every enemy, in every shape and form.

Let the people of Onslow all pull together, and present an unbroken phalanx on the Railroad question, at least, and solemnly declare they will vote for no man who is not an open Railroad man; and that we will have the Road from Fayetteville to Beaufort Harbor, through our County, if within the reach of human possibility. I have paid my taxes, and done so cheerfully, to aid in building Railroads in other sections of the State—and now I demand, as our just rights, that the East have a share, and Onslow be not forgotten. A portion of the stock, say forty to fifty thousand dollars, will be taken by the County, I have no doubt, while perhaps some Company in New York or Boston may also take hold; and let us invoke aid from the State, and send men to Raleigh who will stand up for it and procure a proper Charter. I also think individuals in our County will take stock to a considerable amount. Will the State aid us in cleaning out New river? or will Northern companies take stock in that enterprise? No!—Give us the Road.

When I contemplate this work, it almost sets me on fire; when I behold, through the instrumentality of a Railroad or two to Beaufort Harbor, a large and commercial city, springing up like magic, on one of the finest harbors South of the Chesapeake Bay, and a place "*resorted to for health*" during the sickly season (giving it superior advantages in that respect over Wilmington, Charleston or Savannah, or New-Berne)—a point suitable for the concentration of commerce and navigation, and a safe refuge for ships—an excellent place for a Navy Yard, and I have no doubt one will be located there soon;—I say, when I contemplate a city springing up from the dust, as it were, upon a healthy location, and ships riding at anchor upon that beautiful sheet of water, which has laid almost useless and dormant for ages, sufficient to make a dead pine forest of their masts, and behold fine steamers with ponderous wheels and gigantic machinery plunging fearlessly upon the stormy deep, and hear the sound of the hammer where now grows the thistle and wild-brier where is the man so chilled, so isolated, in our section of country, at least, who would not wish that he, too, had a finger in the pie? Is it not sublime to contemplate? Who would not be an internal improvement man?

On the other hand, I need no pen, no painter to deliniate to me—what I see on my right and on my left—young and enterprising men, men of wealth and influence, who have left our country, and continue to leave, to seek homes in the South and West. How many houses do we now behold desolate where we used to see joyous families and merry faces? They stand to tell the mournful tale, with broken portals and tattered casements, overgrown with moss and covered with briers. Should we visit those old deserted buildings, perchance we find only the owl and the bat, hideous animals, which prefer darkness rather than light. Away with dilapidation, mildew, and decay, and give "*us our native land*," and give us *improvements.*

Respectfully,
J. H FOY.

Mean.—We think it was in the Fayetteville Argus that we recently saw it stated that Mr. Bragg was about to break down, coupled with the wonder that with a two horse carriage and servant he could not keep up with Gen. Dockery in a one horse buggy.—What will the people think of such contemptible means of making capital for Gen. Dockery, especially when it is all *false?* We wish Mr. Bragg did have a carriage and servant at present, but instead of this he only has a one horse buggy, and this he drives himself. If it will gratify the Argus man, however, we can state that Mr. B. drives a very good horse.

In the desperation of that hopelessness which obliterates truth, honor and decency, a portion of the federal press of this State has endeavored to create the impression that Mr. Bragg, is an aristocrat. He needs only to be seen to give the *lie* to such a charge.
Republican Banner.

We understand that the Temperance Meeting, held at Scott's Hill this week, agreed to support the Democratic county nominees. We learn that it was resolved to publish the proceedings of the meeting or convention. So far they have not been handed in to us.

Appointments by the President,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Henry E. Wood, of New Hampshire, to be consul of the United States for the port of Beirut, in Syria.

James T. Miller, collector of the customs, Wilmington, North Carolina, vice William C. Bettencourt, resigned.

Convention of the Friends of the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Rail Road.

In pursuance of a notice previously given, a Convention of the friends of the proposed Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad assembled at Charlotte, N. C., on Tuesday the 4th of July, 1854, when the same was temporarily organized by appointing Dr. C. J. Fox, of Charlotte, Chairman, and Victor C. Barringer, Esq., Secretary.

The Chairman alluded to the purpose of the Convention in a few pertinent remarks, when, on motion of Walter L. Steele, Esq., of Richmond county, the several Counties were called, and their delegates reported to the Secretary, and ordered to be registered as follows, to wit:

Anson County.—Walter F. Leak, N. D. Boggan, Jas. A. Leak, Purdie Richardson, E. F. Lilly, Wm. E. Troy, S. S. Arnold, M. Shaw, Joseph Cox, M. C. Long, Jas. W. Crawford, J. A. Shelton, W. Hollifield, N. Bennett, Hollam Sturdivant, G. W. Little, Robert L. Steele, John Broadaway, W. B. Little, S. W. Neal, A. Myers, Harvey Knotts, S. W. Cole, Sampson Caudle, A. Bedwin, Wm. Little.

Brunswick County.—Dr. Thomas Hill, George W. Galloway, R. W. Brown, Jr.

Bladen County.—N. Kilby, Dr. A. J. Shipman, David McKee, A. T. Shaw.

Caldwell County.—George Powell, Isaac P. Osborne, Geo. W. F. Harper, Abraham S. Kent, Ed. W. Jones, Wm. A. Lenoir.

Cleaveland County.—Joseph K. Irby.

Columbus County.—Isaac H. Powell, Calvin Haynes, Alva Smith, A. J. Troy, Richard Wooten, W. H. Toon, H. Bonham, J. B. Stanley, Mills Howell, W. Q. Maultsby, William Frink, J. H. Somerset, Alfred Smith, Charles Baldwin.

Iredell County.—Robert McDowell.

Lincoln County.—Dr. Wm. B. McLean, Adolphus P. Cansler, Jas. Anderson, Dr. S. X. Johnson, Dr. Wm. J. Hayes.

Mecklenburg County.—About 300 citizens.

New Hanover County.—Gen. Alex. MacRae, H. L. Holmes, Joshua G. Wright, T. W. Brown, A. H. VanBokkelen, Talcott Burr, Jr., George R. French, O. L. Fillyaw, Donald McRae, Jas. G. Swann, Wm. A. Gwyer, L. J. Fleming, J. M. Monk, Alonzo Nixon, Fred. J. Lord, Henry M. Drane, Wm. M. Sherwood, John W. McLaurin, A. D. Cazaux, Jos. J. Lippitt, Lucien Holmes, Wm. H. Marsh, L. H. Pierce, J. W. Moore.

Richmond County.—James P. Leak, Mial Wall, Col. W. L. Steele, John C. Ellerbe, John Gilchrist, Robert N. Fairly, John G. Blue, F. McLeod, M. H. McBryde, James T. Roper, Dr. R. D. Dickson, A. D. Morrison, Jno. M. Morrison, Maj. D. C. McIntyre.

Robeson County.—Murphy C. McNair, Dr. N. McNair, Peter A. Eachman, Captain W. W. Gunn, Joseph Thompson, Capt. E. P. Ashley, Col. John A. Rowland, Dr. R. M. Norment, Wm. S. Norment, R. E. Troy, Augustus W. Fuller, John P. Fuller, Col. E. Wishart, Jonathan W. Regan, D. McKeithan, J. M. Carmichael, Wm. M. McKay, A. L. Davis, Dr. J. P. Drake, Capt. John W. Alford, Malcolm Currie, Henry Bullock.

Union County.—Col. Trull, Enoch M. Griffin, James W. Benton.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed by the Chair to report permanent officers for the Convention:

Absalom Myers, Anson; Wm. Johnson, Mecklenburg; D. C. McIntyre, Richmond; Col. John A. Rowland, Robeson; G. R. French, Wilmington; Wm. A. Lenoir, Caldwell; Samuel Walkup, Union; Jas. Anderson, Lincoln; who, through their Chairman, Mr. Myers, made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

For President,
Robert E. Troy, of Robeson.
Vice Presidents,
S. W. Cole, of Anson,
John A. Young, of Mecklenburg,
James P. Leak, of Richmond,
Murphy C. McNair, of Robeson,
Richard Wooten, of Columbus,
J. G. Wright, of New Hanover,
William A. Lenoir, of Caldwell,
Wm. B. McLean, of Lincoln,
Joseph K. Irby, of Cleaveland,
George W. Galloway, of Brunswick,
Col. Trull, of Union.
For Secretaries,
Talcott Burr, Jr., Donald MacRae, } New Hanover.
A. C. Williamson, R. P. Waring, } Mecklenburg.

The President was conducted to the Chair, whence he acknowledged the compliment in a most beautiful and becoming manner, expressing great diffidence as to his capacity to perform the duties of the chair, but nevertheless determined to run the risk of a failure.

On motion of the Rev. Cyrus Johnson, the convention was opened by prayer by the Rev. S. C. Pharr.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to prepare business for the action of the convention, to wit:

James W. Osborne, Dr. Fox, Mecklenburg; Calvin Haynes, Alva Smith, Columbus; Ed. W. Jones, G. W. F. Harper, Caldwell; W. L. Steele, D. McIntyre, Richmond; Purdie F. Richardson, E. F. Lilly, Anson; A. McRae, H. L. Holmes, New Hanover; R. W. Brown, Jr., Thomas Hill, Brunswick; Dr. Neill McNair, Joseph Thompson, Robeson; Enoch A. Griffin, James W. Benton, Union; James Anderson, W. J. Hayes, Lincoln; Joseph K. Irby, Cleaveland; Robert L. McDowell, Iredell.

After the appointment of the committee to prepare business, the convention was entertained by the following gentlemen in most able, patriotic, and appropriate addresses:

First by W. L. Steele, Esq., of Richmond, who took strong ground in favor of the line indicated in the resolution sub

here, it is cheering to see her *foremost* in this good work! Enterprising, energetic Wilmington!—what she *wills*, she *does*.

Citizens of Wilmington! The pure and sparkling waters; the health giving breezes, were never intended to be denied to you and others to whom they would be life and health. I invite you, and others, in the name of the mountain people to come and enjoy with us your delightful inheritance!—come to your own beautiful mountains.

While I am up, sir I am pleased to have an opportunity of speaking a word in behalf of Tennessee; as a Delegation from that State have been disappointed in their wish to be present on this occasion.

I know something of their feelings and of their ardent desires to participate with us! Tennessee with her charter, comes knocking at the door!—And I ask, if this appeal from the only Child to her ancient Mother will be rejected! No State can boast of a better offspring. No child of this great confederacy, can bring to the bosom of a parent, a richer or more abundant offering! None can do more than this young Princess of the West!

She has opened wide her arms to every State.—She comes now to our embrace! She is worthy, sir, of *our* caresses, and can repay them four-fold! She is bound to us by every tie: She *must*, she *will* be ours! The pride and patriotism of our people have at length been aroused, and nothing short of this great work will satisfy these noble, these patriotic desires!

Mr. President, I cannot believe that a work so magnificent as this—so vital to the interests of our State, *can* fail of *success!*

I imagine I see *success* already *stamped* on the many intelligent and manly faces which are around me! I believe I *feel* some of the quickening, renovating, and grateful impulses, which, as they rise and swell in our bosoms, will find expression in the ardent supplication, God save, and bless, and magnify, our beloved State!

James W. Osborne, Esq., of Charlotte, next responded, in his most happy style, to the sentiments expressed by his friend, Mr. Wright, of Wilmington. He alluded in most complimentary terms to the part which the people of Wilmington had taken in the struggle of the Revolution; and congratulated the present generation upon the flattering auspices of a speedy and happy union between the descendants of the ancient Cavaliers of Wilmington with those of the early Calvinists of Old Mecklenburg.

On motion of Dr. Fox, the meeting adjourned to meet again at 9 o'clock to-morrow.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned to meet at 4 o'clock in Major Kerr's large and capacious dining room, where over four hundred delegates met accordingly, and discussed one of the most splendid and magnificent dinners that ever adorned the history of any similar occasion in this country. After dinner, the following regular toasts were drank:

1. *The 4th of July*, 1776—The bond between thirty-one independent Republics of a common origin, a common interest, and a common destiny.
2. *The Union of the States*—"Distinct as the billows, but one as the sea," its surface may be disturbed, but its foundations never can be removed.
3. *The memory of George Washington.*
4. *The State of North Carolina*—
"Then all who with us love the land that we live in,
As happy a region as on this side of heaven,
Raise aloud, raise together the heart-thrilling chorus,
Hurrah, hurrah, the Old North State forever."
5. *Internal Improvements in North Carolina*—A second declaration of independence, to sustain which, we pledge our labor, our fortunes and our sacred honor.
6. *North Carolina and Tennessee, Mother and Daughter*—Like Saul and Jonathan, they have been lovely in their lives, and in death may they not be divided.
7. *The President of the United States.*
8. *The Army and Navy of the United States.*
9. *The patriotism of our Fathers*—The richest legacy to their sons.
10. *Republicanism of America*—Like her Stars and Stripes, may its beneficent influence be co-extensive with civilization.
11. *Edward B. Dudley*—who was the first to suggest a line of railway from Wilmington to the West, flanking the State of South Carolina—his life has been devoted to the internal improvement interests of his native State, and she will ever cherish a grateful remembrance of his services.
12. *The Common School System of North Carolina*——Merits the fostering support of our State Government, as the source of general education and the nursery of our colleges.

WEDNESDAY, 5th July.

The Convention met according to adjournment.

H. L. Holmes, Esq., of Wilmington, Chairman of the Committee appointed yesterday to prepare business for the action of the Convention, made their report. Before introducing the report, Mr. Holmes entertained the Convention, for an hour, or more, with an able address, much diversified with historical learning and statistical information on the subject of roads in general, and of rail roads in particular.

The report having been drawn up by Mr. Osborne, he was requested by Mr. Holmes, to read it. He did so, first having illustrated the whole subject by an able and lengthy address, in which he unanswerably asserted all its claims, and conclusively dispelled all its objections. He was followed by Mr. J. G. Blue, of Richmond, Joshua G. Wright, and Talcott Burr, Esqs., of Wilmington, in appropriate speeches, manifesting much interest in the success of the enterprise.

At this stage of the proceedings, the Rev. Cyrus Johnson, after a few preliminary remarks, moved that the Convention strike out from the vocabulary of its thoughts, the word cannot, as a term not to be understood or entertained for a moment in the execution of this great work. His motion was carried by acclamation. Whereupon the report and resolutions of the Committee, being submitted to the Convention, were adopted unanimously. They are as follows:

REPORT, &c.

The committee to whom has been referred the general subject of "preparing business" for the Convention, in the absence of particular propositions, referred to by order of the Convention—have felt it to be their duty to direct their attention solely to the great object for which the Convention was assembled. This subject as defined in the resolutions under which the Convention was called, at a meeting of the citizens of Mecklenburg county was the construction of a Railroad from the city of Wilmington to the Tennessee border in the direction of Jonesboro'. Your committee believe that this great enterprise will subserve the interests of a large population of North Carolina which heretofore have been denied the advantages of Railroads—that it will be the most direct line of communication to connect the interior and western region of North Carolina with the seaboard, and that it promises ultimate connections with the Mississippi and the Ohio, which in the estimate of its advantages, give to it a national character. This enterprise, however, commends itself to our special favor that it is eminently, and exclusively a North Carolina work. It proposes its commencement at our most flourishing commercial seaport, and its course bisects the pine forests of Columbus, Bladen and Robeson—the cotton fields of Richmond, Anson and Mecklenburg—the wheat and corn lands in the counties of the Catawba and the Yadkin, and the rich pastures of Ashe, Watauga, and Yancey, embracing in its course, three hundred and fifty miles of our territory, of great variety of soil and climate and production; and accommodating four hundred thousand of our citizens. It binds together sections of our State which have heretofore been divided by the interest of trade and the necessities of their geographical position. The combination of these sections by the hands of a common brotherhood of interest and affection, will achieve for the State an increased energy in her public character and unity in her councils, the moral effect of which is incalculable, while the combination of these various productions and the great resources, agricultural, mechanical and mineral, which the road itself will develope, on one of our own commercial towns, will give to it a prosperity and importance of the highest value to the State. The proposed enterprise commends itself to our favor, in that it does not interfere with works of improvement already constructed, and in which the State has involved her means, as no section of the State on the line of the Road can be accommodated by the great Railroad which individual enterprise and public liberality has constructed from Charlotte to Goldsboro'. Four-fifths of the territory over which it will pass has ever found its most convenient markets in the State of South Carolina and will continue, in the opinion of your committee, to do so, unless this Railroad shall be effected.

Regarded, therefore, in all its aspects, the great enterprize which we have been called to consider, is of incalculable value to the people of the State, while vast regions beyond our limits hail its approaching completion with joy, and propose to unite their commercial destiny with ours.

Your Committee believe that this great work is entirely practicable, and at a cost greatly below the expenditure usually incurred for works of equal magnitude. Its whole length in North Carolina will probably be 300 miles. Of this extent 200 miles will afford facilities of construction, from the character of its surface—from the abundance and cheapness of its timber—which will reduce its cost greatly below the average of railroads. As to the other portion, your committee are informed that it affords the easiest access to our mountains, and the best pass through them, which are to be found in our State. It is not to be denied, however, that a work of this extent will involve a large expenditure of money, and while the prize is of inestimable value, our contributions and exertions must bear to it a corresponding proportion. Your committee rejoice to see in our cherished State an awakened spirit on the great subject of internal improvement, and from the east and the west—from the mountains to the ocean—throughout all our borders—the utterance of public sentiment is loud and unanimous in favor of such public works, as the interests of trade and the developement of her resources demand. A people long in apathy, as to their social condition, are awakening with renewed energy and bounding into new life. It is the harbinger of a new era to our beloved State—the rising beam of a splendid and unsurpassed prosperity. Your committee feel, therefore, that the friends of this great North Carolina work—North Carolina in its length and its breadth, in its beginning at the sea to its terminus in the summits of her own mountains—cannot be but favorably heard in its appeal for public aid, while they feel assured, from the enthusiastic demonstrations of this convention of its friends, that private enterprise will not be wanting to perform its part of the great work.

Your committee would therefore recommend the accompanying resolutions for the adoption of the Convention.

H. L. HOLMES, *Chairman.*

1st. *Resolved*, That the interests of North Carolina require the construction of a Railroad from the town of Wilmington to the Western part of the State, and the line of this road should commence at Wilmington, or some other point on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad in the county of Columbus—thence via Lumberton, Rockingham, Wadesboro', Monroe and Charlotte—and thence by the most direct and feasible route to the Tennessee line in the direction of Jonesboro.

2nd. *Resolved*, That the importance of this great enterprise—disecting as it does so large a territory of North Carolina, and accommodating so large a portion of her population, and concentrating her trade on her most important commercial town, is justly entitled to liberal assistance from the Treasury of the State, and this Convention confidently believes that it will not be denied.

3d. *Resolved*, That the members of this convention pledge to each other their best efforts and their mutual co-operation in all honorable measures, to secure its success.

4th. *Resolved*, That a committee of twenty persons be appointed to obtain from the General Assembly of North Carolina a charter, authorising the construction of the proposed Railroad, and to memorialize the Legislature for a subscription of two-thirds of the capital stock necessary to the construction of the work.

Resolution added, by J. W. Osborne, offered in convention:

5th. *Resolved*, that this Convention greatly rejoice in the spirit of internal improvement which has been awakened throughout the State of North Carolina, and while we regard the construction of the Wilmington and Jonesboro' Railroad as of paramount importance to the interests of the State of North Carolina, we sympathise with every section and county in N. Carolina now struggling for similar advantages; and that the friends of this great work will meet the friends of internal improvement in North Carolina in a spirit of mutual concession, and liberal co-operation, always provided the scheme which they advocate shall in its principal features be secured.

The following gentlemen were appointed to constitute the committee of twenty to memorialize the next Legislature in behalf of the interests of the enterprise, to wit:

Gen. Alex. McRae and H. L. Holmes, Esq., of New Hanover; Dr. Thos Hill, jr., and G W Galloway, of Brunswick; Col Alfred Smith and Richard Wooten, of Columbus; M C McNair, Esq., and Joseph Thompson, of Robeson; Col W L Steele and Maj D C McIntyre, of Richmond, Absalom Myers, and Norfleet D Boggan, Esqrs, of Anson; S A Walkup, Col Jonathan Trull, of Union; Col Neill Kelly, of Bladen; Jas W Osborne and Dr C J Fox, of Mecklenburg; E W Jones, of Caldwell; R I McDowel, of Iredell; James Anderson, of Catawba.

The following resolutions were then severally introduced and adopted, to wit:

By W. L. Steele, Esq.: *Resolved*, That the thanks of this convention are eminently due and are hereby tendered to the Hon. Edw'd. B. Dudley, ex-Governor of North Carolina, as the original projector of a Rail Road from Wilmington to Charlotte; and that this convention applaud the sagacity and patriotism which prompted the recommendation.

By V. C. Barringer, Esq.: *Resolved*, That the thanks of this convention are due and are hereby tendered to W. W. Lenoir, of Caldwell county, N. C., for his able advocacy of the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Rail Road and the efficient aid he has rendered to the cause of internal improvement in North Carolina.

By Joshua G. Wright, Esq.: *Resolved*, That the thanks of the different Delegations attending upon this convention are hereby tendered to the people of Charlotte for the kindness and hospitality extended by them to said Delegations.

By Wm. M. Sherwood, Esq.: *Resolved*, That the thanks of this convention are due and are hereby tendered to the President and Directors of the Wilmington and Manchester and Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Roads, for a free passage of the different delegations to and from this convention.

By Wm. Johnston, Esq.: *Resolved*, That we tender to the President and other officers of this convention our acknowledgments for the efficient and courteous manner in which they have discharged their respctive duties.

By Dr. C. J. Fox. *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this convention be published in the Jonesboro', Charlotte, Wadesboro', and Wilmington papers, and that all others in the State, favorable to the enterprise be respectfully requested to copy the same

R. E. TROY, *President.*

TALCOTT BURR, JR.,
DONALD MCRAE,
A. C. WILLIAMSON,
R. P. WARING,
} Secretaries.

SUPREME COURT.—The following opinions have been delivered since our last report:

By NASH, C. J.—In Coble v Clapp, in equity from Guilford, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Bogy, in equity, v Shute, from Craven, directing the injunction to be dissolved. Also, in Thompson and French, in equity, v Williams, from Robeson, declaring that there is no error in the decree, dissolving the injunction. Also, in State v Baker, from Cumberland, declaring that there is no error.

By NASH, C. J. In Commissioners of Washington vs. Frank and John, from Beaufort, affirming the judgment. Also, in McPherson and Conn vs. Penberton, from Montgomery, affirming the judgment.—Also, in Lewis vs. Lewis, from Bladen affirming the judgment. Also in Doe *ex dem.* Pigott vs. Cheers, from Brunswick.

By PEARSON, J.—In Boyett v Hurst, on exception to master's report. Also, in Thomas, in equity, v Palmer, from Caswell. Also, in Satterwhite v Barker, from Granville, affirming the judgment. Also, in Kirkman v Cox, from Guilford, affirming the judgment.

By PEARSON, J. In State vs. Corbett, from Bertie, directing the judgment to be affirmed. Also, in State *ex rel.* Shuster vs. Perkins, from Pasquotank, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Neal v. Fesperman, from Stanly, affirming the judgment.

By BATTLE, J.—In Rowland in equity v Partin, Wake, declaring there is error in the order of reversal, appealed from. Also, in Dew v Barnes; in equity, from Edgecombe. Also, in Anderson v Arrington, in equity from Nash, directing an account. Also, in Gibbs v Brooks, from Hyde.

By BATTLE, J. In Briggs, in equity, vs. Morris, from Forsythe, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Taylor, in equity, vs. Taylor, from Anson; decree for plaintiff. Also, in E. B. Daves. in equity, vs. Haywood, from Craven; decree according to report. Also, in Lamb, in equity, vs. Pigford, from New Hanover; decree for plaintiff.

BRIDGEWATER Fire and Weather Proof Paint, dry and in oil, for sale by
June 8 FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

For the Journal.

Railroad Meeting.

WARSAW, N. C., July 15, 1854.

At a meeting of the citizens of Warsaw and vicinity, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Railroad Convention to be held at Kenansville, on the 22d inst.

On motion, C. I. Oates, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and Speight Hill, Secretary. The Chairman then explained the object of the meeting, and, on motion, appointed a committee of three to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. The committee, after having retired, reported through the chairman the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That we approve of the idea of building a Railroad from Fayetteville to Beaufort, via Clinton, Warsaw, Kenansville, and Jacksonville.

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting appoint 30 delegates to represent Warsaw District in the Railroad Convention, to be held at Kenansville on the 22d inst.

Resolved, That any citizen of Warsaw may be considered a delegate to said Convention.

After the reading of the Resolutions, Wm. C. Hill, Esq., being called upon, addressed the meeting, urging the great importance of building a large city at Beaufort Harbor.

On motion, resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Wilmington and Fayetteville papers for publication.

On motion, agreed that the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Chairman and Secretary, and that they be added to the list of delegates.

The following gentlemen were appointed delegates: Wm Hill, Thos J Kinneair, Rowland Best, Speight Hill, C I Oates, Thos Phillips, F Frederick, H Best, J W Blount, L R Loftin, Dan'l Bowden, Jas R Hurst, David G Morissey S R Bowden, C C Oates, Benj Best, J B Southerland, Norris Frederick, H C Moore, D J Middleton, Thos H Kinneair, J W Barden, Ransom M Middleton, Samuel L Gavin, Geo W Middleton, A A Boyette, A M Faison, Wm Boyette, Wm E Hill, John L Carleton. J R Ezzell, Thos J Guy.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

C. I. OATES, Chairman.

SPEIGHT HILL, Secretary.

For the Journal.

Rail Road Meeting in Clinton.

Agreeably to previous notice, a portion of the citizens of Sampson county convened in Clinton, on Saturday, 15th inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the proposed Convention, to be held in Kenansville on the 22d inst.

The meeting was organised by calling P. Murphy, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing J. M. Mosely, and O. M. White Secretaries.

On motion, Dr. Wm. McKoy, Dr. Thos. J. Boykin, and Thos H. Holmes, Esq., were appointed a Committee to prepare resolutions for the meeting, who, through T H Holmes, Esq., made the following report:

WHEREAS, We the citizens of Sampson County, feeling the importance of the proposed Road, leading from Fayetteville to Beaufort Harbor; and feeling that such a road would not only prove of lasting benefit to the citizens of the counties through which said road would pass, but it will be a great State work, as thereby a port will be built up worthy of our vast resources: Therefore be it

1st. Resolved. That we heartily approve of the contemplated Convention, proposed to be held at Kenansville, on the 22d inst, for the purpose of furthering said scheme.

2d. Resolved, That the Chairman appoint fifty delegates from this county, to represent us in said Convention.

3d. Resolved, That the citizens of Sampson county are fully aware of the importance of the contemplated improvements within the borders of North Carolina, and do hereby approve of the call of a general convention of the friends of internal improvements of the State, feeling convinced that the interest of the State will be materially enhanced thereby.

4th. Resolved, That we, as citizens of North Carolina, have a right to rejoice, and do hereby boast of the recent appropriation by Congress, for the improvement of the Cape Fear Bar, and that our thanks are tendered the Hon. Geo. E Badger, and Hon. W. S. Ashe for their untiring zeal and exertions in procuring the passage of said appropriation.

5th. Resolved, That copies of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Fayetteville and Wilmington papers, with the request that they be published.

The meeting was addressed by Josiah Johnson, A A McKoy, Thos H Holmes, Esqs., and Dr. Wm McKoy.

In accordance with the second resolution, the Chairman appointed the following delegates: R C Holmes, J L Boykin, A Johnson, L H Holmes, Wm Faison, C Thompson, W H Thomson, W A Faison, J C Williams, L D Underwood, J C Holmes, J Oates, A B Chesnut, F J Faison, Wm Ashford, Ben. Hargrove, A Hobbs, I W Lane, J Uunderwood, I Boykin J Wright I Thompson, A A McKoy, A E McKoy, S R Ireland, R A Mosely, Dr. T J Boykin, Dr. H A Bizzle, Dr. T Bunting, Dr. J A Bizzle, J L Clifton, W S Devane, J Johnson, I Boyd, Wm Fryer, A A G Herring, R Parish, Jas T Matthis, W C Draughorn, E F Shaw, J M Mosely, E Peterson, W H Smith, W Williamson, W P Hobbs, S B Killet, David Oates, Isham F Hicks, and Dr. John H Faison.

After which the meeting adjourned.

P. MURPHY, Cairman.

O. M. WHITE,
JAS. M. MOSELEY,
} Secretary.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE!

ARRIVAL OF THE FRANKLIN.

NEW YORK, July 18th.—The steamship Franklin, from Havre, went ashore yesterday forenoon on Montauk Point, Long Island. She had on board 160 passengers and 800 tons of merchandise. She lies in a very dangerous position. The passengers were all safely landed, and reached the city this morning. The Franklin brings Liverpool advices to July 5.

FROM THE EAST.—The Austrians have entered Moldavia. The Czar's reply to Austria has not yet transpired.

IMPORTANT FROM SPAIN.—A formidable revolt occurred at Madrid on the 27th ult. The insurgents, numbering 4,000, were commanded by Gen. O'Donnell.

The latest accounts from Madrid state that the city was barricaded; that the insurgents required the ministers to resign and the Queen to abdicate.

It was reported in Paris that the rebels had been defeated. This, however, was not believed.

FARTHER FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—It was reported at Vienna that the Czar's reply to the Austrian note had been received. He says he will resist to the last man and the last ruble.

The Russians have not evacuated Moldavia.

The Austrian Army of 2,,000 men, has been ordered to drive the Russians across the river Sereth—collission is probable.

Sebastapol was still threatened. The Allied fleet was within 30 miles of Cronstadt.

The Russians still continued retiring from Wallachia and the right bank of the Danube.

The Czar has levied on the landed proprietors of Poland, requiring each to furnish 24 armed troops.

THE FRANKLIN'S MAILS.—The mails have been landed safely from the Franklin.

Arrival of the Niagara.—Three Days Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, July 18.—The steamship Niagara has arrived, with Liverpool advices to the 8th of July.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Wheat declined 3d., Flour 6d., and Corn 1s. Baltimore and Philadelphia Flour quoted at 37s.

American Stocks firm. Consols closed at 92¼@93.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—The Czar returns a courteous but evasive reply to Austria, professing a willingness to evacuate the Principalities when the Allies evacuate Turkey. He insists meantime upon retaining Moldavia.

The Austrians had begun to enter Wallachia.

More French troops were embarking at Cherbourg.

The ships of Admiral Napier's fleet were drawn up in line of battle before Cronstadt. They have exchanged shots with the Russians, but nothing decisive had occurred.

There had been some fighting at Sebastopol between eight Russians and three British steamers. The latter were damaged to some extent.

The commandant at Silistria fell on the rear guard of the Prussians, when a battle ensued, which lasted two days. Two thousand Russians were slain.

The Turks have been disastrously defeated in Asia; two thousand of their number were killed.

INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.—The revolt in Spain is very formidable. The insurgents maintain their ground. A battle had taken place near Madrid.

FRESH CONGRESS WATER, just received by
July 20 DR. A. O. BRADLEY.

☞**NOTICE.**—THE SUBSCRIBER, having resolved to retire from business, hereby informs the public that the firm of JOHN DAWSON & CO. has been dissolved.

He feels, however, that he cannot make this announcement without tendering to the citizens of Wilmington, and his customers generally, his most sincere thanks for the liberal patronage they have so uniformly and continuously extended to him, through a long series of years.

His successors in business are Messrs. ANDREW MACLEAN and JAMES I. McCALLUM, for whom he solicits a continuance of the custom and confidence of his friends, and at whose store he can be found for the present, engaged in settling the affairs of the late partnership with which he was connected. JOHN DAWSON.

July 17th, 1854 267-1w—16-4t

NOTICE.

The Subscribers, as Successors of JOHN DAWSON & CO., having, on the 12th inst., entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the DRY GOODS AND HARDWARE BUSINESS, in the Town of Wilmington, under the firm of A. MACLEAN & CO., they will conduct the business at the Store occupied by the late firm, and solicits for themselves the patronage of the public.

ANDREW MACLEAN.
JAMES I. McCALLUM.

July 17, 1854 267-tf

☞We are requested to give notice that Mr J. B. FRAZEL is a candidate for the Sheriffalty in Onslow county, at the ensuing election in August next. [May 18—37-taug

STRANGE DEVELOPEMENT.

Scientific Men are daily bringing to light, new Inventions, and the March of Progress is onward; persons BALD, or becoming so, will be pleased to learn, that Science and long research combined, have brought before the Public, the greatest WONDER OF THE AGE, in the Article of EMERSON'S AMERICAN HAIR RESTORATIVE, a sure cure for Baldness and to prevent Hair from Falling. See Circulars to be had of Agents. Price $1,00 in large Bottles Sold by Wm. H. LIPPITT, Wholesale Agent for Wilmington and surrounding country. je 16 1m

NEWELL'S PATENT SAFETY LAMP & LAMP FEEDER.

A NEW ARTICLE, warranted to prevent all Accidents from the use of *Burning Fluid, Camphene, and other Explosive Compounds*, used for the production of Light.—This Invention is applied to all common Lamps and Lamp Feeders, also, to Solar, Camphene Lamps, Lanterns, &c.

ALSO, Burning Fluid, Camphene, and Rosin Oil. For sale by C. & D. DuPRE, Druggists, Market street, Wilmington, N C.

Having purchased the right for the State of N. C., from the Patentee, we are prepared to fill all Orders at short notice, for every description and variety of Lamps, &c.

All persons are cautioned against infringing upon the above patent, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.

C. DuPRE,
D. DuPRE, Jr.
A. C. DICKINSON.

June 20th, 1854 245-tf

To the Citizens of New Hanover County.

THE Subscriber avails himself of this method to return his sincere and heartfelt acknowledgements to his fellow-citizens of this County, for the kind and generous support with which they have honored him, and to announce himself as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of New Hanover county, on the first Thursday in August next, pledging himself to use every honorable effort to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore extended to him.

E. D. HALL.

July 11th, 1854 262—45-te

MARRIED,

In Cumberland county, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. Adam Gilchrist, THOMAS W. DEVANE, to Miss C. FRANCIS MURPHY.

DIED,

In Brunswick county, on the 13th inst., after a painful illness of between six and seven months, Mr. CHAS. V. FULLWOOD, aged about 60 years. He bore his protracted affliction with patience and Christian fortitude. For a number of years past he has been, most of his time, a very consistent member of the Baptist Church. In the death of Mr. Fullwood, the community has lost a disinterested and reliable friend, and his bereaved family a kind and affectionate husband and father, and an indulgent master. His loss is irreparable and much lamented. [COM.]

In this town, on the 13th inst., Virginia, eldest daughter of James and Susan J. Alderman, aged 3 years, 3 months and 15 days.

In this place, on the 17th inst., CAROLINE, daughter of Wm. H. and Eveline L. Allen, in the third year of her age.

OBITUARY—Near Elizabeth Town, Bladen County, on the 5th inst., at the residence of her father, Miss SARAH LOYD, daughter of Joseph R. Kemp, Esq., aged twenty years.

How true is that portion of the divine word, which says, "In the midst of life we are in death." For the deceased had just returned from Warrenton Female Seminary, where she had been for several months, and her relations hailed her return with joyous emotions, [and little thought of the malady that bruded o'er her system. But it pleased the merciful Father to deny them the pleasure of her society, and to cause them to mourn the loss of one, upon whom they so fondly doted.

But it is a consolation to them to know that even amidst her protracted and deep affliction, that not a groan was heard to utter from her lips, nor a desire expressed by her for her restoration, for she often said, "I am going where pleasure never dies." Though she was not a member of any Church, yet there are strong hopes that she had made her peace with Jesus Christ, for she was perfecly resigned to her lot, for she was often heard to utter these solemn words: "Oh, Death, where is thy sting?" And she was an assidious reader of the Holy Writ, and called for her Bible and read a chapter on the morning previous to her spirit's flight.

She departed this life calmly, surrounded by her weeping relations, showing, even in her last moments, that she had prepared for the final hour, as is expressed in these beautiful lines, which she sung a few evenings previous:

"The day is past and gone,
The evening shades appear?
O, may we all remember well,
The night of death draws near,

We lay our garments by,
Upon our beds to rest;
So death will soon disrobe us all,
Of what we here possess.

Lord, keep us safe this night,
Secure from all our fears?
May angels guard us while we sleep,
Till morning light appears.

And when we early rise,
And view th' unwearied sun,
May we set out to win the prize,
And after glory run.

And when our days are past,
And we from time remove,
O! may we in thy bosom rest,
The bosom of thy love."

COM.

CAROLINA HOTEL,

BROWN & VINCENT, Proprietors.

The Largest, most pleasantly situated Hotel in the City of Wilmington, corner of Market and Second streets, only a short distance from the Car Depot and Steamboat Landings.

THE traveling public are respectfully notified that the CAROLINA HOTEL, having changed hands, has been thoroughly renovated throughout, which makes it the most desirable House in town.

The Proprietors are confident that they can give general satisfaction, and no exertions will be spared, on their part, to render the stay of their guests agreeable.

The Table will be supplied with the choicest articles, selected from this and the adjacent Markets, by one of the best of Caterers.

The BAR is furnished with choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars, selected expressly for the Hotel.

Passengers by the Cars and Boats will find their two Omnibusses in attendance on their arrival.

July 21st, 1854 46-4t

$5 REWARD.

THE Subscriber will pay the above reward for the apprehension and delivery to him of his apprentice, Benajah Dickson, aged about eighteen, who has recently absconded. All persons are forewarned from trading with him on my credit, as I will be responsible for no accounts of his making.

Duplin co., July 21—46-2t JACOB HOWELL.

FOR SALE.

2,400 ACRES of Pine Land, suitable for Turpentine operations, within 40 miles of the city of Savannah, Geo., and having a direct water communication to the city.—For further particulars apply to the Rev. R. M. BAKER, Lafayette, Walker county, Georgia.

July 14 264 2-wd3t-t

$10 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 22d inst., a Negro Man named MORGAN. He is about 30 years old, 5 feet high, yellow Complected; has a long beard; and will weigh about 160 pounds. He was raised near Greenville, N. C. Where he has a wife at Mr. James A. Brown's. He is supposed to be making his way to the above place. We will give a reward of $10 for his confinement in any jail so we can get him, or the same sum for his delivery to us. TAFT & BROTHER.

Near Conwayboro S. C. June 22d 1854. 253 tf 42 tf

JAS. T. PETTEWAY. GEO. E. PRITCHETT.

PETTEWAY & PRITCHETT,

GENERAL Commission and Forwarding Merchants, also Wholesale Grocers, North Water street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Prompt attention will be given to the sale of Naval Stores and all kinds of Produce.

Intend keeping an assortment of Groceries, Liquors and Provisions. [July 13th, 1854—263

Point Peter Steam Saw Mill for Sale.

FOR SALE—That very valuable property known as POINT PETER MILL, situated in the town of Wilmington, on the point of land between the two branches of the Cape Fear River, at their junction, and affording the best location in the vicinity of Wilmington for a Steam Saw Mill, and also particularly suited for a Marine Railway or Ship Yard, or for a Coal Depot.

It has a large river front, with any required depth of water—extensive Timber Pens—Houses for hands, and, in fact, every necessary facility and convenience. The Mill is large and valuable. Farther description is deemed unnecessary, as parties wishing to purchase will, of course, examine for themselves.

For farther particulars, apply to the proprietor, WM. NEILSON, Philadelphia, or to his Agents,

WESSEL & EILERS, Wilmington, N. C.

July 12th, 1854 263-2t—45-tf

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generall represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ₱ lb.	25	@	26	NAVAL STORES, ₱ 280 lbs.	
BEEF CATTLE,				Turpentine,	
₱ 100 lbs.	5 00	@	6 00	*Virgin dip.	0 00 @ 3 05
BRICKS, ₱ M.	7 25	@	12 00	Yellow dip.	0 00 @ 2 80
CANDLES, ₱ lb.				Hard.	0 00 @ 0 00
Tallow	17	@	18	Tar	0 00 @ 2 80
Adamantine	25	@	30	Pitch	0 00 @ 2 00
Sperm	35	@	50	Rosin, No. 1,	1 75 @ 2 75
COFFEE, ₱ lb.				do. No. 2,	0 00 @ 1 25
Java	15	@	16	do. No. 3,	1 00 @ 1 05
Laguayra	13	@	14	Sp'ts Turp,	
Cuba	00	@	00	₱ gallon	41 @ 41½
Rio	10	@	12½	Varnish, ₱ gal,	20 @ 30
St. Domingo	11	@	12	OILS, ₱ gallon.	
COTTON, ₱ lb.	7	@	8¾	Sperm	1 25 @ 1 95
CORN MEAL,				Linseed, raw	00 @ 1 00
₱ bush	1 05	@	1 10	do. boiled	00 @ 1 10
DOMESTICS,				Whale	0 00 @ 0 00
Sheeting, ₱ yd.	7½	@	8	Rosin	20 @ 75
Yarn, ₱ lb	00	@	17	POTATOES,	
EGGS, ₱ doz	20	@	22	Sweet, ₱ bush	0 00@ 0 00
EMPTY BARRELS, each,				Irish, do	1 00@ 1 25
Spts. Turp.	2 15	@	2 50	do. ₱ bbl.	0 00 @ 4 50
FEATHERS, ₱ lb.	50	@	55	PROVISIONS, ₱ lb.	
FISH, ₱ bbl.,				N. C. Bacon,	
Mullets	0 00	@	0 00	Hams	12½ @ 13
Mackerel, No. 1	00	@	00	Middlings	0 @ 10
do. No. 2	0	@	0 00	Shoulders	0 @ 9½
do. No. 3	6	@	6 00	Hog round	10½ @ 11
do. No. 4	6	@	6 00	Western Bacon,	
Shad, Ocean,	00	@	00 00	Middlings	8 @ 9
Herrings, East	3 75@	4	90	Shoulders	7 @ 8
do. N.C. roe,	5 75@	6	00	N. C. Lard	11 @ 12
do. do. cut,		0	00	West'n do	10 @ 00
Dry Cod,				Butter	17 @ 25
₱ cwt	3 75	@	4 50	Cheese	00 @ 00
FLOUR, ₱ bbl.,				Pork, Mess, ₱	
Canal	12 00	@	14 00	bbl	14 00 @ 15 00
Baltimore	0 00	@	0 00	do. Prime	00 @ 00 00
Fayetteville	8 50	@	8 75	Beef, Mess	00 00 @ 17 50
GRAIN, ₱ bush.				do. Fulton	
Corn	97	@	1 00	Market	00 00 @ 20 00
Oats	00	@	70	POULTRY.	
White Beans	1 10	@	1 25	Chickens, live	15 @ 40
Pease, Cow	0 00	@	1 15	do. dead	00 @ 00
Rice, rough	0 00	@	1 00	Turkeys, live	0 00 @ 0 00
do., clean,				do. dead, ₱ lb	00 @ 00
₱ lb	4¼	@	4½	SALT,	
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs.				Alum ₱ bush	00 @ 60
Eastern	1 10	@	0 00	Liverpool ₱ sack,	
Northern	90	@	1 00	ground	1 50 @ 1 60
IRON, ₱ lb.				do. fine	00 @ 0 00
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00	SUGARS, ₱ lb.	
American, ref.	5½	@	00	Porto Rico	6½ @ 8
do. sheer	0	@	00	New Orleans	5 @ 7
do. hoop	0	@	7	Muscovado	5½ @ 7
Swede	5½	@	00	Loaf & crush	10½ @ 11
LIME, ₱ bbl.	1 25	@	0 00	Clarified and	
LIQUORS, ₱ gall. (domestic.)				Granulated	7 @ 9
Whiskey	34	@	35	SOAP, ₱ lb.	5½ @ 7½
N. E. Rum	40	@	42	SHINGLES, ₱ M.	
Gin	40	@	45	Contract	5 00 @ 6 00
Brandy	42	@	45	Common	3 00 @ 3 12½
do. Apple	65	@	1 00	STAVES, ₱ M.	
LUMBER, ₱ M., (River.)				W. O. Bbl.	00 00 @00 00
Floor. B'ds.	00 00	@	11 00	R. O. Hhd.	00 00 @00 00
Wide do.	0 00	@	7 00	Ash Head'g.	0 00 @12 00
Scantling.	0 00	@	0 00	TIMBER, ₱ M.	
MOLASSES, per gallon.				Shipping	13 00 @14 00
Cuba	21	@	22	Mill, prime	11 00 @12 50
NAILS, ₱ lb.				do. inferior to	
Cut	5½	@	6	ordinary	0 00 @10 00
Wrought	10	@	12½	TALLOW, ₱ lb.	10 @ 11

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.;—say on Lumber 80 cents to $1 ₱ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 15 cents ₱ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incur

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JULY 17, 1854.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe co., N. C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

☞ This Paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge at Holloway's Pill and Ointment Establishment, 244, Strand, London, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

Our Trade with the Interior.

During the session of our River and Bar Convention, at this place, we remember to have heard a remark made in conversation by a very intelligent gentleman, from one of the Western counties, in regard to the great energy displayed by the merchants of Petersburg, in bringing to the attention of the people of this State the facilities and advantages of Petersburg as a market for produce, and as a place to purchase goods; and we felt the truth of it at the time, from our own observations. All along the line of the Central Railroad, which in a year or two will be opened for trade and travel, the agents of Petersburg and Norfolk houses are busy securing an influence in advance. Their cards and handbills are in every hotel, and no means are left untried to forestall other competitors for trade, or to induce trade to take their particular direction. This they have a perfect right to do, as the people of our State have a full right to the choice of markets and of channels through which to receive their goods from the North. Our object, in alluding to the matter, is simply to call the attention of our mercantile community to the same thing. They have, or ought to have, interests to look after in the same direction. They ought to take means to familiarize the people of the interior with their facilities and advantages—they ought to see that they have a fair showing for the trade of their own State.

This very Bar Convention, to which we have alluded, enabled us to see how isolated the different sections of our State have stood from each other. How very few, from west of Raleigh, had ever seen our town before—how little actual knowledge they had of it or its business. This state of things, we trust, is passing away. A new era is commencing. The opening of the Central Road to Raleigh, and westward, will at least give us a chance to compete with our Virginia rivals for the trade of the Central and Western portions of our own State. An effort will, however, be required. The greater portion of that trade has heretofore been with or through Virginia towns—many business connections or acquaintances have been formed in that direction. Personal solicitations, as well as advertising in every form, is now used to secure and extend that trade, on the opening of the Central Road. All these things should be met by corresponding efforts on the part of the merchants of Wilmington. We regard them as indispensably necessary.

We state only what we know, when we say that the Petersburg and Norfolk electioneering is actively and efficiently carried on, at least as far west as Greensboro'. If even a card from Wilmington finds its way in that direction it is a sort of accident.

We know that our merchants are as intelligent and liberal in the prosecution of their business as those of any other town or city, but we cannot help thinking that, in this respect, they have been rather remiss. We are certain that a proper feeling is abroad throughout the State, and a disposition to give us at least a fair showing, and now, we believe, is the time to cultivate that feeling, and secure the legitimate advantages to be derived from it.

The Wilmington Herald hopes that the recent passage of the Appropriation Bill, for continuing the improvement of Cape Fear River, at or near its communication with the ocean, will not be used for the purpose of making party capital.

No one, that we are aware of, desires to so use it; but in so far as we know that reflections have been cast upon Mr. Ashe and the Democratic party, on the supposition of his failure to get it passed—in so far as we *know* that these reflections were cast by Gen. Dockery—in so far as we *know* that they have been used by Whig candidates in adjoining counties, so far as it is right and proper that these unjust reflections should be met and combatted by the *truth* and *the facts of the case*. It is but simple justice to Mr Ashe to state the unfairness of General Dockery's arguments—to show that they are contradicted by the record, and to show that others using the same arguments are also so contradicted. If this truth hurts any one, why, let them be hurt. On the part of the Democrats it is a simple matter of self-defence, and we trust that it may be fully known and appreciated. Hand bills and all other methods of giving publicity to the truth and repelling unjust insinuations, are right and proper, and should be freely used.

Further than this we have nothing to say. In all the efforts made for the accomplishment of this object Whigs and Democrats have worked side by side, without distinction of party, or thought of party.—In the House and in the Senate the members of both parties from this State, gave it a helping hand, and they are entitled to our warmest thanks. All that we seek to accomplish is to do away with the effects of an attempt made to create party capital against *one side* by Gen. Dockery and some of his friends, and that, too, during the pendency of the measure in the House, when the result of their course—if it could have had any result—must have been to weaken the hands of the most active and untiring advocates of the bill, and particularly the gentleman who had it in charge, Mr. Ashe.

☞ In the Senate on the 12th, Mr. Badger moved to take up the Senate Bill for the improvement of Cape Fear River, returned from the House, with an amendment. Agreed to, and the amendment concurred in.

The Senate then proceeded with the discussion of the Homestead Bill. After some discussion, the Bill was postponed. The Senate went into executive session, and shortly adjourned.

The River and Harbor Bill was debated in the House of Representatives. The bill appropriates about two millions and a half of dollars. It may, before the House gets through with it, be swelled up to four or five millions, and will contain so many irrelevant and incongruous appropriations that the President cannot and will not sign it. As a hit at this lugging in of everything, Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, offered the following amendment:

Mr. Cobb offered an amendment making an appropriation for the improvement of the coast of Norway, and to close up the Maelstrom. Likewise for a canal to the mouth of the Kentucky Mammoth Cave. [Great confusion.] Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois, meantime, making a point of order.

Mr. Cobb said the appropriation was qualified by the latter clause, which the clerk read as follows:—

To be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, by and with the advice and consent of the Topographical corps, and also for construction of a ship canal from the Mississippi river to the Pacific Ocean via Santa Fe and Salt Lake—to be expended under the direction of the ship carpenters. [Much laughter, and cries let's adopt that; let us tunnel the Rocky Mountains.

☞ The River and Harbor bill passed the House of Representatives on the 13th inst., by a vote of 96 to 76, with all the various amendments. It appropriates about two and a half millions of dollars.—The House, after its passage, went into committee on the army appropriation bill; which, after some debate, was laid aside, and the post office appropriation bill was taken up and considered. The lighthouse appropriation bill was next considered and amended. The two latter bills were afterwards reported to the House, read a third time, and passed.

IMPROVEMENT OF CAPE FEAR RIVER.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JULY 10th, 1854.

Mr. ASHE I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the rules of the House be suspended, and that the Committee of the Whole House be discharged from the further consideration of Senate bill, No. 202, making an appropriation for the removal of obstructions from the mouth of Cape Fear River.

Mr. COBB. I ask for tellers on that resolution.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee. I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Tellers were ordered; and Messrs Clingman and Harris, of Alabama, were appointed.

The question was then taken; and the tellers reported—ayes 106, noes 13.

So the rules were suspended.

The question was then put upon the motion to discharge the Committee from the further consideration of the bill; and it was agreed to.

The bill was then read by its title, as follows:

An act making appropriation for the improvement of the Cape Fear river, North Carolina.

Mr. ASHE. I move to suspend the rule which requires this bill to be first considered in the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The question was taken, and (two-thirds voting in favor thereof) the rule was suspended.

The question recurred on ordering the bill to a third reading.

Mr. ASHE Mr. Speaker, the best return I can make to the House for the generous vote they have given me in taking up this bill, and in discharging the Committee of the Whole from its consideration, will be the extreme brevity of the remarks I shall submit upon its merits. I will dispense with the reading of the memorial of the citizens of Wilmington, presented by me, under the rule, in the early part of the session; but I will read the resolutions unanimously adopted by the largest Convention ever assembled in that State, representing, as it did, the chief interest of that State. This Convention was presided over by his Excellency, the Governor of the State, Hon. David S. Reid:

"*Resolved*, That the General Government, by the erection of jetties on Oak Island for the protection of the fortifications there, and the consequent washing away of the sands upon the opposite point of Bald Head, and their deposit upon the main bar of Cape Fear, has been the cause of great and lasting injury to the commerce of North Carolina.

"*Resolved*, therefore, That we may rightly appeal to the Government, and we do appeal to it, by all the claims of magnanimity and justice, to undo what it has done to our injury, and to restore what it has taken from us.

"*Resolved*, That, in the judgment of this convention, the improvement of the Cape Fear, by closing of the New Inlet, is a work national in its character, constitutionally unobjectionable, feasible, at a cost far below comparison, with the benefits of its results, and of equal importance to the ship owner and underwriter of the North, and the merchant and farmer of the South, and of vital necessity to the commercial interests of this State; and, moreover, that it would obviate, at a great saving of expense to the Government, all necessity for completing the plan already adopted, and as yet but partially executed for the fortification and defence of Cape Fear harbor."

I will also mention that, independent of these highly respectable appeals to the justice of Congress in favor of this work, the last Legislature of North Carolina unanimously adopted resolutions instructing their representatives to urge upon Congress its execution. These are *strong appeals; too strong*, I hope, to be disregarded by this body. Before I more fully enter into my arguments, I will dispose of one or two parliminary objections which may be urged against the passage of the bill. It will be doubtless inquired why, if this work is of so much importance, did the Committee on Commerce report adversely to the passage of the bill? In reply to this objection, I feel authorized to state that the adverse report of the committee was not founded upon any want of merit in the bill, but upon the fact that the committee had determined to report a general river and harbor bill, and for that reason a majority of its members thought it would be incongruous to report a separate and distinct bill for any work whatever.—The honorable chairman informed me, in the presence of the committee, that this work appealed more strongly to the justice of Congress than any other they had before them. As evidence that this was the feeling of the committee, I am informed that there is a liberal appropriation for this very work contained in the general bill which they have reported.

It may be, then, inquired why did I not consent to make this a portion of the general bill? Why make an exception in favor of this work? If the memorial had been read, the House would have observed that this work is now being carried on by funds raised by private subscriptions. The former appropriation made by Congress had been exhausted, and the works, being left in an unfinished state, were exposed to daily destruction; and, to avoid that misfortune, the patriotic and enterprising citizens of Wilmington raised such an amount of money as the officers in charge of the work reported was necessary to continue its execution until the end of the fiscal year.—That time has now elapsed, and yet this general bill has not been acted upon; and if this bill is not soon passed, another draft must be made upon the patriotism and enterprise of my people. I would submit that in this there would be neither fairness nor justice. Hence my unwillingness to defer this measure until a general bill could be passed. Some of my Democratic friends may ask, why not resort to tonnage duties in order to raise the amount repuired?—In reply to this question, I will state, that if there existed any reasonable hope that Congress would authorize the laying of such duties for this purpose, I would prefer it; but your records will show that I have made attempt after attempt to have this done, but always without success. Indeed, I know from experience, that if such a measure *should* pass this House, it would certainly fail in the Senate. Then, this resource being closed, what other alternative is left to us but an appropriation by Congress?

Some of my friends, knowing my strong opposition to any enlargement of the powers of the Federal Government, may be surprised at my advocating a bill of this character; but I say to them, that I have never considered it an assumption of power on the part of the Government to undertake works national, or, more properly speaking, general in their character. Your revenue is derived from importations, and, as long as this is done, so long is it your duty, in one way or another, to remove such obstructions as necessarily impede or prevent importations. Why do you have buoys on your rivers; breakwaters on your bays; beacons and light-houses on your coasts? All of these improvements rest upon the same principle; a principle, the strength of which must be acknowledged as long as your money is collected from importations. But, Mr. Speaker, another consideration presents itself to my mind, which has a strong, direct bearing on this question. It is this: The Government owns, and, as a consequence, has exclusive jurisdiction of the localities where these improvements are being established; and I will submit, if the Federal Government has not the power to carry them on, who has? The State of North Carolina has parted with her ownership, and, of course, she has no right. For this purpose she could not lay a stone or drive a pile without being a trespasser upon soil over which the General Government has exclusive jurisdiction.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I will discuss the merits of the bill, and, if not much mistaken, I will be able to show the House, not only in a financial, but in a military point of view, its passage will be highly important. Yes, sir, in the language of the Engineer Department, that "the work is *thoroughly national*." I will read an extract from their report, with the letter of Superintendent Bache, addressed to me upon this subject:

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, *February*, 8, 1854.

SIR: In reply to the letter of Hon. T. J. D. Fuller, chairman of Committee on Commerce, House of Representatives, dated 6th instant, referred to this office for report, I have the honor to inclose herewith extracts from the letters of Captain D. P. Woodbury, Corps of Engineers, dated January 23 and February 3, 1854, showing the progress made, up to this time, with the works for the improvement of the Cape Fear bar, and their present condition.

I regard the proposed improvement as practicable, and as an object of national importance.

Mr. Fuller's letter is returned herewith.

I have the honer to be, very respectfully your obedient servant,
JOS. GROTTEN B. BRIGHT,
United States Engineer.

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, *Secretary of War.*

COAST SURVEY OFFICE, *July* 5, 1854.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your question as to the danger of postponing action at the Cape Fear, I have the honor to state, that the main bar is constantly deteriorating, and that the longer the work is delayed, the more difficult it must be to remove the obstruction. Since the survey in 1851, the main bar has shoaled nearly or quite two feet. The general fact is, that as the main bar shoals, the western channel and the new inlet increase, in depth, so that the channel which it is desired to stop, the new inlet, increases in depth, (by the bar being pushed further out to sea,) while the main bar decreases, *making bad* WORSE! Too prompt measures cannot be taken to remedy this disastrous state of things. The longer it is delayed, the greater will be the cost; and there is great risk that beyond a certain point enterprise may be "too late."

Very respectfully, yours, A. D. BATCHE.
Hon. W. S. ASHE, *House of Reps.*

Another report, from the same source, further informs us that there was once over twenty feet water on the Cape Fear bar, where now only nine or ten are found. This is indeed alarming, and brings immediately to our minds the question, will not our Government suffer in its revenue if these obstacles are allowed to increase or to even remain as they are? A glance at the situation of that town will offer us a satisfactory solution of this question. There are now completed, or in rapid construction, six hundred miles of railroad, converging at Wilmington. In consequence of this improvement, we find exports increasing from $1,200,000 in 1840, to $6,000,000 in 1853; and, sir, the most prudent and sagacious of our merchants calculate, that in five years after the completion of this improvement, its exports annually will amount to $15,000,000; but, of course, Mr. Speaker, these calculations are based upon the removal of these obstructions at the bar. If they are allowed to continue, the farmers of North Carolina will have to look elsewhere for a *shipping port*, and that city, distinguished as it is for its patriotism and enterprise, will soon have "its days numbered."

Our products heretofore have been shipped principally coastwise. Every Atlantic State participates in our trade. Maine looks to us for the best of her ship-building materials; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, are dependent on us for their naval stores. Sir, you cannot visit one of these cities without being struck with the great contribution made by the trade of Wilmington to their wealth and prosperity. These cities are fully aware of the importance of this trade, and hence each of them, I believe, expressed its warm solicitude in favor of these improvements at our bar during the last session of Congress. But, Mr. Speaker, whatever may have been the amount of interest which those cities have had heretofore in our trade, it will be but "as a mote to a beam" as to its future. In the single article of coal, it is calculated that this interest will be immeasurably increased. The city of New York has already invested nearly a *half of a million* of dollars in our coal fields. Boston is not much behind her in this new enterprise. This material, so necessary to individual comfort, to manufacturers, and to steam navigation, will be soon poured into their markets in the greatest abundance, of a quality the very best, and at a price one half of what it now commands. I have before me the reports of the most eminent geologists, and they are replete with the evidence of these facts; and if the House will bear with me a moment, I will have their opinion read. I will first read from Emmon's report, our State geologist:

"The two varieties of coal, the bituminous and semi-bituminous, passing into anthracite, are known in this coal field. The bituminous is scarcely equalled for fineness and excellence in this country, and it has been said by a gentleman who is well acquainted with Liverpool coal, that it will burn twice as long. A direct comparison has not been made, to my knowledge, but that the assertion has much truth in it, I have no doubt.

"The Deep River coal is, in the first place, quite free from smut; it does not soil the finger but in a trifling degree. It burns freely, and forms a cake; or it undergoes a semi-fusion, and agglutinates, and forms a partially impervious hollow cake, within which combustion goes on for a long time. When a small pile of it is made upon the ground, it may be ignited by a match and a few dry leaves or sticks. It may be ignited in the blaze of a lamp or candle. The coal is, therefore highly combustible, easily ignited, and burns with a bright flame like lightwood, for a long time. It may be burnt upon wood fire. It may be burnt in the common fireplace, and it is not a little strange that gentlemen who have used it for many years, in a blacksmith's forge, should not have used it in their parlors, instead of green black oak.

This coal is adapted to all the purposes for which the bituminous coals are specially employed. Thus, for the manufacture of the carburretted hydrogen, for lighting streets and houses, there is no coal superior to it. It will require less expense for furnishing it, because it contains so little sulphur, from which sulphuretted hydrogen is formed. So, also, in the grate, it will be far less offensive, for the same reason. But, as it is rich in bitumen, it will furnish a large amount of gas, and that which is, comparatively, pure.—This advantage is one of great importance. It should also be stated that it furnishes an excellent cake, which may be used for manufacturing purposes; and as it is left very porous, it is in a condition to absorb a large quantity of the solution of cyandide of potassium; and hence, is well adapted to the work of reducing the metals. It is scarcely necessary to add, that it is admirably adapted to steamings, inasmuch as its flame is free and durable. For forge use, it is not surpassed by any coal in market; and for parlor grates, it is both pleasant, econourical, and free from dirt. If a chimney has a poor draft, it is liable to the objection common to all coals of this kind—the escape of soot into the room."

Dr. Jackson is not less decided in his opinion as to the value of these coal fields. He says:

"The immediate object of this report, is to bring distinctly into view the importance of the coal mines of Deep River, which are destined to furnish no inconsiderable amount of fuel for steam navigation, and for various manufacturing establishments.

"The existence of large beds of good bituminous coal in a region accessible to boat navigation, is a matter of universal congratulation; and no one can at first fully appreciate the advantages that will ultimately rise from a discovery of this kind. North Carolina is therefore peculiarly fortunate in possessing such, mines, so conveniently situated.

"The excellent bituminous coals of Deep River will always command the highest prices in the market, and I should advise that the best coals only should be sent to a distant market, and the poorer qualities be kept on the ground, to be used for driving the steam engines of the works, and for local uses at steam saw mills and forges there being a large local demand for cheap coals."

All who have examined the situation of these coal fields, lying, as they do, immediately on the Cape Fear river, agree that coal can be delivered at the town of Wilmington, or any other point on tide water, at less than $2 50 per ton.

Now, when we call to mind that the average price of coal ranges from six to seven dollars per ton in our northern cities, these extracts should satisfy their Representatives of the great advantage the removals of the obstructions from our river would be to their immediate constituents. With a restoration of twenty feet water on the bar vessels of such tonnage could engage in our coal trade, which would so cheapen its transportation, that Boston, in the way of fuel alone, would save annually $200,000; Providence, in Rhode Island, $100,000. The city of New York save to her consumers one half million of dallars worth of coal. But however important this new supply of coal may be to our northern cities, it is not a whit less so to our Government. Independent of its forges and work-shops, the Government consumes annually thirty thousand tons of coal on her steamships, and for which it pays seven dollars as prime cost. Our coal can and will be delivered at the Government depots at two dollars per ton, thereby saving every year the sum of $150,000 to the Government. In order to satisfy the House I do not exaggerate the importance of these coal fields, I will read a portion of the annual report of the South Carolina North Eastern Railroad Company, wherein the President says:

"We cannot close without brief reference to the advantage of a road from Cheraw to Raleigh, in North Carolina, so 'deflected' as to pass through the valuable coal formations of that State. Our requirements for coal are daily increasing, and would be difficult to estimate the value of Charleston as a market to those engaged in its supply, or the advantages to accrue to our road from its transportation. We are now entirely dependent upon foreign markets and the cities north of us for our supply, which reaches us with all the charges and profits of transportation, to which must be added the freight and expenses incurred upon its arrival. We are informed that at this moment the freight alone upon a ton of coal from Philadelphia is equivalent to the cost of transportation from the coal fields of North Carolina to Charleston. The article would thus be furnished the consumer at the cost of mining, with the single charge of one transportation."

But independent of the greater cheapness of this coal, another consideration presents itself to my mind, which I would commend to the attention of the House. Our commercial and naval steamers are now entirely dependent on foreign or northern markets for their supply of fuel. In case of a war with any maritime Power, what would be our condition? Just suppose for a moment the mouth of the Chesapeake and Delaware blockaded, what possible use could you make of your steamers? It is the dictate of a wise and prudent forecast to anticipate this crisis, by the establishment of a coal depot at Fort Johnson or Fort Caswell. You will have a southern as well as a northern supply. Either of these localities, now belonging to the Government, offers every possible advantage for a depot; and it appears to me that this step is so eminently wise, that its bare suggestion should insure its adoption. The Government spends thousands of dollars annually to protect and preserve their naval timber. Why not a few thousands to place itself in the undisturbed possession of a supply of the best and cheapest coal yet brought to market?

But as germane to the military protection of my State, I will present to the House another view in which a certain portion of these works should be considered. We have two outlets for the Cape Fear river; the one at the main bar, thirty miles below Wilmington, the other known as New Inlet, but 18 miles below. The engineer department has recommended the closing up of the LAST, for the purpose of increasing the volume of water which would pass out at the main bar, thereby removing the sand shoals which have formed at that place; but this will not be the only advantage resulting from the closing up of this inlet. In a military point of view, it will be highly important. With this inlet open, the whole trade of the southern and western portion of North Carolina would be exposed to any inroads an enemy might make upon us. The two forts erected at or near the mouth of the river would be useless for our protection, as they are situated some nine or ten miles below the inlet, and, of course, through it small war steamers could easily pass, bombard, and destroy our property, and then return to the ocean with impunity. An hour's sail would place us completely in their power. The War department, from a document I have here, appears to be fully sensible of our great exposure, and, as a part of the plan of coast fortifications, recommended the erection of a fort, at this inlet. This convention has recommended, in the place of a fort, that the the inlet should be closed up, which can be done at less expense; and when once closed, there would be an end of all further expenditure. Neither soldiers nor munitions of war would have to be supplied. So the House will observe that the closing up of this inlet will have a double effect: that of increasing the volume of water passing out of the main bar, and also insuring protection against a hostile invasion.

I have now, Mr. Speaker, given the House such facts as must impress it with the nationality of this work, and place it on the same footing as any other great improvement; but I would be doing much injustice to my constituents if I rested their application on this basis alone. Sir, the first resolution adopted by the convention referred to, demands the completion of this work as an act of *justice;* they allege that you have caused their difficulties, and that it is your duty to remove them. What is its language:

"Resolved, That the General Government by the erection of jetties on Oak Island for the protection of the fortifications there, and the consequent washing away of the sands upon the opposite point of Bald Head, and their deposit upon the main bar of Cape Fear, has been the cause of great and lasting injury to the commerce of North Carolina."

By reference to this map which I hold in my hands, kindly furnished me by the Coast Survey, I will show the justice of their complaint.

In the year 1823 or 1824, Fort Caswell was erected on this point of land, known as Oak Island; and, in a course of a few years, it was discovered that its foundation was being fast washed away by the force of the easterly winds, the only remedy was to run jetties out into the channel, so as to prevent this abrasion. The jetties were so constructed; they were run out from three to four hundred feet. The remedy was complete. High dry land was formed around them as far as they extended; but, as a consequence, our best and deepest channel was destroyed. In the year 1827 I, for the first time, made a sea trip; and it is my recollection that our vessel passed out of the river where there is, at present, high dry land.—What has made the change? Then it was fifteen feet water; *now* it is dry land. Facts—which are "stubborn things"—clearly show the cause of the change. I will read a few letters from individuals of high character and respectability, whose life business it has been to examine and to become acquainted with every change of the depth of water on the bar, and whose opinion upon such subjects must command the confidence of the House. The first letter which I will read is from Captains Bates and Lawson. These gentlemen have had charge of the Wilmington and Charleston boats for the last ten or fifteen years, and which occupation required them to pass and repass, two or three times weekly, over the bar. I will not consume the time of the House by reading the letter, but merely give a synopsis.—They, in answer to a letter of mine, state it as their opinion, derived from observations made by them during the course of the last ten or fifteen years, that the impediments in the western channel have been chiefly caused by the building of the jetties to protect Fort Caswell.

The next letter which I will read has been furnished me by the pilots of the bar. These gentlemen I know well, and believe each of them above stating anything but what is the truthful conviction of their mind:

SMITHVILLE, N. C., May 4, 1854.

Dear Sir: Your letter to us, asking our opinions as to the effect of the Government works at Oak Island to protect the site at Fort Caswell, has had upon the channel and the depth of water on the bar, we have to reply as follows:

The jetties opposite Fort Caswell were extended, in some cases, three or four hundred feet, and had a very decided effect in closing up the channel called the "Rip," the one usually taken by the Charleston steamers, and the effect on the main bar has been gradually, but perceptibly, and certainly, to reduce the depth of water from fifteen to less than ten feet.

To show more clearly this effect, we will refer to the recently constructed jetties at Bald Head to protect that point and counteract the effect of the jetties referred to at Oak Island. The water has been deepened on the "Rip" to about thirteen or fourteen feet at high tide, and is now much better than the main bar.

We have most of us, been pilots here during the last ten, and some of us fifteen years and are perfectly certain that the effect of the jetties on Oak Island has been as we have stated, to reduce the depth of water on the bar at the mouth of the river, and in this opinion the pilots, so far as we know unanimously concur.

We have taken this method of replying to your letter, as there is no difference of opinion among us upon this subject.

We are, respectfully, your obedient servants,

RICHARD DOSHER,	G R SMITH,
JOHN W GALLOWAY,	S B DAVIS,
S N GALLOWAY,	THOMAS K DYER,
JAMES GUTHRIE,	CHARLES G DOSHER,
J B PRICE,	DANIEL SMITH,
JAMES W CLEMMONS,	REDMOND TAYLOR,
JAMES H CLEMMONS,	LEWIS A GALLOWAY,
JULIUS DOSHER.	J A MASON,
JAMES ARNOLD,	

Hon. W. S. ASHE, M. C.

I will now read a letter from General Alexander MacRae, the president of the Wilmington and Roanoke Railroad Company, a gentleman who is well known to many members of this Congress, and who, I state, though not educated as a civil engineer, yet, by long practice, stands second to but a few in the country:

WILMINGTON, May 3d, 1854.

Dear Sir:—You ask for my opinion as to the injurious effects produced by the jetties erected by the Government on Oak Island Point, to protect the beach from washing away at Fort Caswell. In answer, I can only say, that it is the universal opinion of the pilots, whose life-long occupation it is, to observe the channels of the river, and, from my connection with the steamboat line from this place to Charleston, for the last seventeen years, the same opinion is forced upon me. At, and previous to the erection of these jetties, there was twelve feet at low water in the channel at Oak Island, and soon after their construction the channel began to shoal, until our boats, drawing six feet of water, grounded at low water, and were, in consequence, frequently detained from three to four hours waiting for the flood tide to float them. With such facts, I cannot believe otherwise than that these jetties were the cause of the filling up of the channel. The Oak Island channel, which was our best outlet, was within one hundred yards of the beach. The erection of the jetties had a tendency to accumulate the sand between and around them, and as they extended to the channel, the shoal formed entirely across it. If you, or any one in the least acquainted with the drifting character of sand at our bars, were to see and examine the works, you could readily see why the effect was produced. To aid you, I will append a rough sketch of the point of Oak Island and jetties, and the place of the channel, which may aid you in understanding the subject. If you will apply at the Coast Survey Office, you can obtain a correct chart, which will better illustrate it than my sketch, made from memory. Since the commencement of the works on Bald Head, a channel is being scoured out through the middle ground on the Oak Island side of it that is improving rapidly. This has raised our hopes that if an appropriation is made by Congress to finish these works, we shall have as much water as in former times, which was 21 feet. Of the final success I myself have not the remotest doubts, provided the plans proposed by the gentlemen of the Coast Survey is fully carried out. I therefore most sincerely hope that you will succeed in obtaining the appropriation. Respectfully,

Hon. W. S. ASHE. ALEX. MacRAE.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I will submit whether, if this Government is not bound, when it uses its powers so as to injure any portion of its citizens, by every principle of justice to remedy the wrong done? Let any Representative imagine a wrong of this character done to his constituents, would he not demand an immediate application of a remedy? I am informed that our Government is regularly, punctually required to remove such deposits as may accumulate in the East river, in consequence of the operations carried on at the Brooklyn navy-yard. It is but proper and just that the Government should be required to do so; and on the same principle it should remove the obstructions complained of by my constituents.

The older members of this House will recollect that a few years since, when one of our war steamers, the Missouri, was burnt and sunk in the harbor of Gibralter, our Government was compelled by the British Government to have it removed; and a resolution was introduced in the Senate by Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, from Virginia, to appropriate $80,000 for this purpose, and it passed without a dissenting voice. And I will ask, if there is any difference between the principle of that appropriation and the one solicited by my constituents in their memorial? No, sir, there is no difference in principle, the only difference is in parties. In the former case, a foreign people were the sufferers, in the latter our own citizens. But who will maintain that it is proper to do what is just to foreigners, and at the same time to deny it to our own people? I am well aware that some members of this House represent districts so completely inland that they look with jealousy, if not with ill-will, upon improvements of this character; but I cannot believe that they are so deaf to justice. I cannot believe that their prejudices are so strong, that they will be unwilling to do what is right in this matter. No, Mr. Speaker, that which is right will be done by the House. Such, at least is my expectation.—And now, in fulfilment of my promise to the House, I move the previous question.

Mr. Houston demanded tellers on the second.

Tellers were ordered; and Messrs. Campbell and Perkins, of New York, were appointed.

The question was taken; and the tellers reported—ayes 79, noes 50.

So the demand for the previous question was seconded.

The main question was then ordered to be put.

Mr. Millson. I move to lay the bill upon the table.

Mr. Perkins, of New York. I call for the yeas and nays on that motion.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

The question was taken on Mr. Millson's motion; and it was disagreed to.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading; and was accordingly read the third time.

Mr. Ashe. I demand the previous question on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and, on a division, there were—ayes 81, noes 28; no quorum voting.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee. I call for tellers.

The Speaker. The Chair will ascertain whether there is a quorum in the House.

After a count the Speaker announced that there were one hundred and thirty-five members—over a quorum—in their seats.

Mr. Walsh. I rise to a question of order. My question of order is this, that when the question was put a quorum did not vote; but subsequently a good many other members have come in who might have voted against seconding the previous question.

The Speaker. There being a quorum present now, it is competent for the House to vote.

Mr. Walsh. It is competent and proper, I submit, to have the vote taken over again.

The Speaker. That is what the Chair is about to order.

Mr. Fuller. I desire to make an inquiry of the Chair. I wish to know whether the second section of the bill has been stricken out?

The Speaker. No section has been stricken out.

Mr. Fuller. Has the bill been read a third time?

Mr. KERR. I call the gentleman to order. I submit to the Chair that debate is out of order.

The question was again put upon the demand for the previous question; and, upon a division, there were—ayes 83, noes 35.

So the previous question was seconded.

Mr. WENTWORTH, of Illinois. I demand the yeas and nays upon the passage of the bill.

Mr. FULLER. I wish to propound a question to the Chair.

The SPEAKER. If it is in the character of discussion, even by indirection, it is out of order.

Mr. FULLER. I wish to ask if the bill has been read?

Mr. KERR. I call the gentleman to order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Maine, before he votes upon the bill, has the right to have it read.

Mr. FULLER. I desire to state that this bill was carefully considered by the committee. The first section is right, but the second section ought to be stricken out.

[Cries of "Order!" "Order!"]

Mr. Fuller I call for the reading of the second section.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee. I call for the reading of the bill.

The bill was read *in extenso*.

The first section of the bill provides that $140,000 be appropriated for the year ending the 30th June, to be expended under the superintendence of the Secretary of War, for the continuation of the improvement of Cape Fear River, North Carolina, at or near its communication with the ocean.

The second section provides that the further sum of $60,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be appropriated to refund to the citizens of Wilmington, North Caroiina the amount contributed by them for the said improvement, and expended therefor by the agent of the United in charge of the work.

Mr. Fuller. If it is in order, I will move to strike out the second section.

[Cries of "Order!" "Order!"

The Speaker. The demand for the previous question has been seconded, and no motion is in order.

Mr. Letcher, Is it in order to move to lay the bill upon the table?

The Speaker. It is.

Mr. Letcher. Then I make that motion; and upon it I ask the yeas and nays.

Mr. Ashe. There appears to be some misunderstanding in reference to this section. I am perfectly willing that the motion shall be made to strike out the second section, and that a majority of the House shall decide the question. The gentleman from Maine [Mr. Fuller,] reported the bill, with the understanding, upon his part, that I should make the motion to strike out the section. Such, however was not my understanding. I do not wish, however, to act with any misunderstanding in reference to it, and I hope, therefore, the House will allow the motion to strike out to be made. I will not make it mysel.

Mr. Fuller. I ask the consent of the House to say a single word in explanation of my connection with this bill.

The Speaker. Debate cannot be allowed if objection be made.

Mr. Walsh. I object.

The question was then taken upon Mr. Letcher's motion; and it was decided in the negative—yeas 34, nays 113; as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bocock, Bridges, Brooks, John G Davis, Edmundson, Faulkner, Goode, Grow, Hastings, Haven, Hendricks, Houston, Ingersoll, Daniel T Jones, George W Jones, J Glancy Jones, Kittredge, Letcher, Lilly, McCulloch, Milson, Morrison, Murray, Orr, Bishop Perkins, Phelps, Powell, Shannon, Singleton, Trout, Vail, Walsh, Tappan Wentworth, and Daniel B Wright—34.

NAYS—Messrs. Abercrombie, Willis Allen, Appleton, Ashe, Banks, Belcher, Bell, Bennett, Benson, Bliss, Boyce, Bugg, Campbell, Carpenter, Caruthers, Chamberlain, Chandler, Chastain, Chrisman, Clark, Clingman, Cobb, Cook, Cerwin, Cox, Craige, Curtis, Cutting, Thomas Davis, Dent, Dickinson, Eddy, Edgerton, Edmands, Thomas D Eliot, John M Elliott, Ellison, Everhart, Farley, Fenton, Flagler, Florence, Franklin, Fuller, Giddings, Green, Greenwood, Sampson W Harris, Harrison, Henn, Hill, Howe, Hughes, Roland Jones, Kerr, Knox, Kurtz, McDougall, McMullin, McNair, Mace, Macy, May, Mayall, Middleswarth, Morgan, Noble, Norton, Olds, Mordecai Oliver, Parker, Peckham, Pratt, Preston, Puryear, Ready, Reese, David Ritchie, Thomas Ritchey, Robbins, Rogers, Ruffin, Russell, Sabin, Sapp, Seymour, Shaw, Shower, Gerrit Smith, Samuel A Smith, William R Smith, Frederick P Stanton, Richard H Stanton, Hestor L Stevens, Stratton, Straub, David Stuart, John J Taylor, Nathaniel G Taylor, Upham, Vansant, Wade, Walbridge, Walley, Ellihu B Washburne, Israel Washburn, Wells, John Wentworth, Wheeler, Yates, and Zollicoffer—113.

So the House refused to lay the bill upon the table.

Mr. Fuller. I now rise to a privileged question. I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was ordered to be read a third time.

Mr. Ashe. Before the gentlemau makes that motion I desire to make an appeal to the House, in order to relieve myself from a peculiar embarrassment into which I am thrown, in relation to this matter.—I state to the House that the citizens of Wilmington have not asked to be reimbursed for the money they have expended for this improvement. They are willing that this second section should be stricken out. I perhaps, should have made that motion myself, originally, but, in the confusion of the moment, I did not do it. I now appeal to the House to grant unanimous consent for the striking out of that section.

[Several cries of "Agreed!"]

Mr. Walsh. I object.

Mr. Fuller. I then submit the motion which I a moment ago indicated. I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was ordered to be read a third time. I ask the Chair whether that motion is debateable?

The Speaker. It is not debeatable, for the reason that the House have seconded the demand for the previous question upon the passage of the bill.

Mr. Fuller. I then ask that the question may be taken upon the motion to reconsider.

The question was taken; and the motion was agreed to.

The question then recurred upon ordering the bill to a third reading.

Mr. Fuller. I desire to know if debate is now in order.

The Speaker. It is not.

Mr. Fuller. I then move to strike out the second section of the bill, and demand the previous question.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee. I rise to a question of order. The same rule which makes the seconding of a demand for the previous question cut off debate also makes it cut off all amendments. I submit, therefore that the motion of the gentlemen from Maine is not in order.

The Speaker. It is true that the previous question cuts of motions to amend as well as debate, but it has always been considered doubtful whether it was necessary to reconsider the mere seconding of a demand for the previous question; and the Chair, therefore, decides that while the previous question upon the passage of the bill will cut off all debate upon motions to reconsider, it will not cut off motions to amend after the vote ordering the bill to a third reading has been reconsidered, and that the motion of the gentleman from Maine is therefore in order.

Mr. Fuller. I ask then that the vote may be taken upon my motion.

Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois. There are other amendments which ought to be made to this bill. I hope the previous question will not be seconded. I call for tellers.

Tellers were ordered; and Messrs. Sapp and Bocock were appointed.

The question was taken; and the tellers reported—ayes 85, noes 31.

So the previous question received a second.

The main question was then ordered to be put.

Mr. Fuller's amendment, to strike out the second section of the bill, was then agreed to.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and was accordingly read the third time.

Mr. Fuller demanded the previous question on the passage of the bill.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved to lay the bill upon the table.

The motion was disagreed to.

M